The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Pneumatic Tunnel Road Under Broadway.

Debate on the Weekly Adjournment in the Assembly.

Measures to Uproot the Quarantine Abuses.

Tweed's Pure Water Lake Job to be Rejected.

Applications to Incorporate Savings Banks Positively Refused.

The Bills for the Financial Relief of New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

At the opening of the Senate this morning, Senator WOODIN was elected President *pro tem.*, to preside whenever, during the session, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be absent. Among the new bills introduced was one by Mr. TIEMAN authorizing the Third-avenue Railroad to run palace-cars, like the one now used on the road as an experiment. The Company is required, however, to provide other cars, at the ordinary rates of fare, sufficient to accommodate the public. Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill for a pneumatic tunnel road under Broadway, being the same that was vetoed last year by the Governor. After a brief session the Senate adjourned to Monday evening next. Mr. BENEDICT made an effort to prevent adjournment over till Monday, protesting against it as one of the abuses of the past year, but was voted down by 16 to 14.

CONFIRMATIONS.

An Executive session was held, in which the following appointments by the Governor were confirmed: CHAS. STEBBINS, of Casenovia, Commissioner for revising the statutes of the State; ALONZO A. LAKE, of Kings County, Shore Inspector.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The greater part of the session of the lower House was consumed in the discussion of a resolution to adjourn over to Monday evening. The whole subject of the propriety and utility of these adjournments during the fore part of the session from Friday to Monday was fully and somewhat earnestly debated by Messrs. ALVORD, HAWKINS, J. D. BROWN, PRINCE, JUDD, and others. Mr. PRINCE and Mr. JUDD claimed that members could spend one or two days of the early part of the session quite as profitably at home learning the wishes of their constituents, as in Albany attending sessions of one hour each day; while Mr. ALVORD and Col. HAWKINS argued that they were sent to Albany to do the work of legislation, and it was the duty of members to attend to their work every day in the week, and not crowd business off till the last few weeks of the session, and then rush bills through in such haste that they, as well as their constituents, would be ashamed of their work when they came to read it on the statute-book. The vote on the resolution, after the conclusion of the discussion, resulted in a majority of 16 against adjourning over. But no sooner had the vote been announced than requests were made by members from all parts of the House for leave of absence till Monday night; and what appeared to be a little inconsistent was the fact that a large number of those requests came from members who had just voted against the adjournment. Seeing this the mover of the resolution made a motion to reconsider the vote. This gave rise to another discussion which ended in the adoption of the resolution to adjourn over by a vote of 60 to 51. It seems to be impossible to change the old custom with regard to these weekly adjournments at the beginning of the session; and the truth is that there is generally very little work to do during the first three or four weeks, owing to the fact that the Committees are not ready to report bills for the action of the House.

INVESTIGATING QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Mr. JUDD offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to investigate, as soon as may be, the alleged abuses connected with the New-York Quarantine, and to report by bill or otherwise. *Apropos* of this subject, I am informed by Mr. WHEELER that the Committee of Seventy have under consideration a bill to remodel the whole system of quarantine legislation of New-York, including Habor-Masters, Port-Wardens, &c. The Chamber of Commerce is also engaged in perfecting legislative measures that will meet the wishes of the mercantile community on this subject.

TWEED'S "PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER SCHEME."

Mr. DYKMAN, of Putnam, introduced a bill to repeal the act of last year by which TWEED was authorized to procure an additional supply of "pure and wholesome water" for New-York, at an expense of one million dollars for the first year, and as much for the second and subsequent years, as the Tweed Legislature, had it continued in existence, could be induced (for a consideration) to vote.

JUSTICES' CLERKS.

Mr. HAUGHTON, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing the Judges of the District Courts of that City to appoint their own clerks instead of receiving them at the hands of the Board of Supervisors, as heretofore. These clerkships have hitherto been an article of traffic with Democratic politicians, the poor clerks being obliged to pay, in some cases, as high as a thousand dollars for their appointment.

RELIEF FOR NEW-YORK.

Two important bills were offered by Mr. TWOMBLY for the financial relief of New-York. These bills are intended as substitutes for the bill presented in the Senate last week by Mr. BENEDICT, to which so much objection has been made on account of the extraordinary powers it conferred on Controller GREEN. It is said that Mr. BENEDICT's bill has not been abandoned, and will be pressed hereafter; but, judging from the prevailing tone of criticism regarding it, there is scarcely a possibility of its passing the Legislature; and I am informed, on good authority, that the Governor would not sign it if it did pass.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Mr. WHEELER has provided rooms for the Subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy, which is to be here next week with the new charter, and is to represent the Seventy in such legislation as may be proposed by them during the session. Mr. WHEELER expresses himself much pleased with the manner in which he has been received by members of the Legislature, and is confident that a very large majority of them are ready and anxious to co-operate in all reasonable measures for the reform of the New-York Municipal Government.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bank Superintendent's report was adverse to the incorporation of all the savings banks which have filed their applications since last session of the Legislature, with one exception, that of the Women's Half Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 12.

W. B. WOODIN was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. AMES—Providing for appeals from the decisions of County Superintendents of the Poor.

By Mr. TIEMAN—Providing better accommodation for passengers on the Third-avenue Railroad; empowering ROBERT SQUIRES to run palace-cars at ten cents additional fare.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Amending the act of 1868, chartering the Under-ground Pneumatic Tube Railway, which is substantially the same as last year's bill.

By Mr. WOOD—Fixing the salaries of the County Judges in counties where the population does not exceed 25,000, at $1,500 per annum; 40,000, at $2,000; 55,000, at $2,500; 70,000, at $3,000; 85,000, at $3,500; 100,000, at $4,000; 115,000, at $4,500; 130,000, at $5,000; and when the population is more than 130,000, at $5,000 per annum. In any county in which there shall be a Surrogate, his salary shall be $500 less than as fixed above, and where there is no Surrogate, the County Judge shall receive $500 more than above fixed.

THE NEW-YORK CONTROLLER BILL.

On motion of Mr. BENEDICT the bill conferring additional powers upon the Controller of the City of New-York was referred to the Committee on Cities.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of remonstrances against placing the Erie Railway under the "control of British monopolists," were presented.

REPORTS.

By Mr. ALVORD, from the Ways and Means Committee—A resolution calling on the Adjutant-General to transmit all information as to payments to soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. WHITE—A bill authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel certain bonds and issue those of larger denominations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JUDD—Establishing a Board of Health in Richmond County, to enforce sanitary measures and collect vital statistics, consisting of five Commissioners, one from each town, appointed by the County Judge and Board of Supervisors. Section 5 declares the Commissioners shall perform their services gratuitously; no salaries shall be established, provided for or paid by them or by the appointing authorities, beyond the reasonable compensation allowed a clerk. Furthermore, the said Commission shall confine their expenditures to the lowest limit compatible with the enforcement of sanitary measures and the collection of vital statistics.

POWERS OF NEW-YORK OFFICERS—FINANCES.

Mr. TWOMBLY introduced a bill providing for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the City and County of New-York, as it existed on the 31st December, 1871.

It provides that the Controller, within thirty days after the passage of the act, shall make and file in the Department of Finance an estimate of the amounts required to meet the deficiencies in the Departments for 1871, and diverted from use and purposes provided for by law; and also an estimate of the amount required to pay all lawful claims for salaries, &c. All claims shall be referred to a Board of Auditors, consisting of the Controller, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of Assistant Aldermen, who shall, within sixty days, audit and settle the amount of every claim, and the Controller shall pay them. The Controller is authorized to collect all taxes due and unpaid to 31st December, 1871. All such moneys shall be used to pay these amounts. The Controller is further authorized to create and issue so much of consolidated stock of the City and County as may be necessary to supply any deficiency and pay claims. The sinking fund established by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty Feb. 24, 1844, is continued. The Controller is authorized to borrow money from time to time, as may be necessary, on bonds, and provision is made for payment of the same.

Also, a bill conferring power on certain officers of the City of New-York, and for providing moneys for the use of said City, requires that the Mayor, or acting Mayor, Controller and Commissioner of Public Works shall together agree, within ten days after the passage of this act, upon and file an estimate of the amount necessary to carry on the business of the County and City from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1872, and for the interest on the City and County debt due May 1, 1872; and the Controller shall have power to limit the use of such amounts to purposes designated. It also makes provision as to how the money shall be raised.

He moved to refer both bills to the Committee on Cities, and that they be reported complete at the first session after adjournment.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the words "report complete."

Mr. TWOMBLY accepted the amendment.

Mr. TILDEN hoped the gentlemen introducing bills would defer a day or two action on these bills. If the House adjourns today for the week, the Committee would have to sit during the recess, and it would be far better to postpone action for a few days. He moved to amend by having the report made on Wednesday next. This, after some conversation, was agreed to.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Mr. JUDD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the alleged Quarantine abuses as soon as possible, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

SUMS PAID OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. HERRICK offered a resolution that the Controller report, as soon as possible, all sums paid to the officials of the last House. Mr. JACOBS moved an amendment to include the previous Legislature. The resolution went over, but at a later hour was called up and passed.

DISCUSSING ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

Mr. LOUGHRAN called up the resolution to adjourn over from today to Monday evening.

Mr. ALVORD called attention to the fact that the adoption of this resolution would be a departure from the inaugural address of the Speaker.

Mr. ROSS also opposed taking a recess.

Mr. TWOMBLY thought at this stage of the session nothing was to be gained by holding a session to-morrow.

Mr. ALVORD said, if there was an adjournment, it would be impossible to get a committee together to-morrow, and it was absolutely necessary to have the committees meet.

Mr. HAWKINS indorsed this view.

Mr. PRINCE said the busiest days he spent last year were spent when he went home, and met his constituents. He thought it very important that members should consult their constituents at least once a week during the first weeks of the session.

The resolution to take a recess was lost—yeas 41 to 65 nays.

THE ADJOURNMENT AGAIN.

Mr. MORTON moved to reconsider the vote against adjourning over till Monday evening.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. ALVORD then moved an adjournment. Lost—42 to 69.

The motion to reconsider was then put and carried, when Mr. ALVORD again protested against adjourning over. The question then recurred on adjourning till Monday evening, and it was carried—yeas 60, nays 51.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. ALVORD presented the memorial of the Bricklayers' National Union, praying for the enforcement of an Eight-hour Labor law.

The House then adjourned till Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Senator Wood's Defense—The Account With the Bowling-Green Savings Bank.

The Dansville *Advertiser* publishes some correspondence between Dr. JAMES C. JACKSON, of that town, and State Senator JAMES WOOD, in reference to the published assertion that the latter deposited in the Bowling-green Savings Bank of this City over $24,000 to his own credit after he became State Senator. In his letter Mr. WOOD says:

I am obliged this morning to go to Rochester to attend Court, and I have only time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and to say to you that as I return I will lay before you a full explanation of that bank account. The truth is, the account is not my account, but that of another man, a friend of mine in the City of New-York, whom I was trying to assist in his business matters. I raised and deposited to my credit $10,000, because it was thought better, as he was in embarrassed circumstances, that it should be in my name rather than his. The bank-book and check-book were left with him with blank checks signed by me. Every dollar of it he drew out and invested in his business. The $5,000 was borrowed by me of a friend in this county to aid a client who was in embarrassed circumstances, and whose land was about being sold on foreclosure of mortgages. I took an assignment of the mortgages and assigned them to that friend, who now holds them as collateral security to the loan. That bank account does not show all the money raised by me or on my credit for that New-York business. The deposits made in the year 1871 came from that business and were deposited to my credit for my own benefit, and I was liable for the loan made. In short, the whole thing is a legitimate business transaction. Whether it will be a profitable one or not, peculiarly, remains to be seen. It is rather hard to parade a man's private affairs before the public, and because it is out of the usual line of his business to charge corruption. It seems to me to be more than inquisitorial. It is an outrage on private rights. I have not time now to say more. But I shall embrace the earliest opportunity to make a full explanation, which I shall ask you to have published, or allow me to publish, with your letter. I can furnish proof that will be incontestable.

Thanking you again for your letter, and the kindly sentiments toward me which it evinces, I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,

JAMES WOOD.

THE LOUISIANA ROW.

Speaker Carter Rapidly Defeating the Warmothites.

Judge Abell Vindicates Him in Court—Probability of More Trouble—Gen. Grant Refuses to Declare Martial Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—The excitement of today appears to have centred in the First District or Criminal Court of this City. The action of Judge ABELL in relation to the dismissal of the Grand Jury, yesterday, aroused the indignation of that body, who are not quite as immaculate as CÆSAR's wife, so last evening they met and resolved that they were not guilty of the offense with which they were charged. It has, however, leaked out that one of the Grand Jury became security for CABOUGE, one of the parties arrested for the Chester outrage, and hence no investigation into that matter took place. In reference to this subject, Judge ABELL spoke this morning, in Court, as follows:

"I wish it distinctly understood by every citizen in this State that I fully recognize the right of every citizen to feel as indignant as he pleases; and further, I recognize the right of citizens to assemble together and express their sentiments on any subject whatever. I wish every person to know that they have a right to meet and express themselves, and I will never throw the slightest obstacle in their way."

At 11 o'clock Mr. CARTER appeared at Judge ABELL's Court and surrendered himself to Sheriff MASICOT, being immediately taken before the Judge. A motion was then made that he be discharged upon giving recognizance for his future appearance, in case it should be required. An investigation was had upon the spot in respect to the conduct of the affair before the Coroner's jury, and the fact was disclosed that the whole proceeding was a plot to implicate Mr. CARTER in the killing of WHEYLAND, hoping thereby to procure his incarceration and ultimate disgrace. At the close of the investigation, Judge ABELL pronounced the act of the Governor a clear case of conspiracy against the Speaker, and stated that the evidence clearly established that a policeman had done the killing, and if the Speaker consented he would be discharged unconditionally. But by request of Mr. CARTER, he was placed under bonds till the Grand Jury could take action in the case. It was further stated that if the Sergeant-at-Arms had indiscreetly killed WHEYLAND no responsibility could attach to Speaker CARTER. The Judge furthermore recognized Mr. CARTER as the only legitimate Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana.

Mr. CARTER, on his release, was greeted with hearty cheers and other demonstrations by the people, who congratulated him upon the result. He is to address the citizens this evening on the subject of reform. It is understood that to-morrow, with the members of "his House," as it is called, Mr. CARTER will make his appearance, at 12 o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute, demand admission, and the dispersion of the militia and police force from the hall of the House of Representatives, over which he, as the legal Speaker, has entire control. He will warn the police force and all other armed posses there to disperse. Those who refuse compliance will be considered disturbers of the peace, and treated accordingly.

The citizens here will undoubtedly aid the Speaker in maintaining what the most of them believe to be his legal rights in this affair. That there will be resistance by the Warmothites there cannot be any doubt, and then comes the death grapple for ascendency. The end of this faction fight is not yet. At the citizens' meeting last night, the majority voted to petition the President for martial law, whereas the *Picayune* is out in an article deprecating and condemning this action of the citizens. I may say here that Senator KELLOGG and Congressmen SHELDON, DARRALL and SYPHER have not been thought of or mentioned during the late troubles. The name of our distinguished United States District Judge, Hon. E. H. DURELL, has been dragged into the faction squabble by interested parties, but this gentleman has nothing whatever to do with either side.

The Warmoth Legislature today met, and one of the members, Mr. S. J. LOVER, introduced a preamble and resolution of inquiry and impeachment of Judge ABELL for his action of yesterday. The course of President GRANT in relation to the troubles here since the August Convention meets the cordial approbation of the whole people of this city and State. A very large and respectable assemblage of citizens gathered at the Clay statue on Canal-street, and were addressed by WILLIAM MONCURE and E. L. JEWELL, of the late New-Orleans *Bulletin*, in relation to the present condition of affairs. S.

The President Refuses to Declare Martial Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The action of the President and Cabinet today in regard to New-Orleans affairs, effectually puts an end to the slanderous misrepresentations concerning proposed interference in that State on Wednesday last, and again today dispatches were received from Mayor FLANDERS, urging the President to declare martial law in that city, and the appeal of the citizens, also forwarded by Gen. EMORY, to the same purpose, has likewise been received, but though these appeals represent a large portion of the best citizens of New-Orleans, as well as most of the United States officers in the State, it is formally decided that there is no exigency warranting the interference of the Government, and that there can be no use of the forces of the United States, save on the requisition of the legally constituted Government of the State. It may also be added that while this action is resolved upon, there is apparently no sympathy on the part of any member of the Administration with the Warmoth faction as a party. The following is the correspondence:

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.

To the President:

I must again renew and urge my request for a declaration of martial law in the parish of New-Orleans. The public mind is in a state of great excitement, suspense and alarm. Any hour may bring on a collision which would only end in a scene of bloodshed. A desire for martial law is nearly universal with the good citizens of all classes.

(Signed,) BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Mayor of New-Orleans.

To which the President replied as follows:

"Martial law will not be proclaimed in New-Orleans under the existing circumstances, and no assistance will be given by the Federal authority to persons or parties unlawfully resisting the constituted authorities of the State."

The Pigeon-Shooting Fugitives from Justice Betake Themselves to Canada.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—The pigeon-shooting match between BOGARDUS and PAINE for $500 a side, to kill fifty birds each, at twenty-five yards rise, with one and a quarter ounces of shot, and fifty birds each, at thirty yards rise, with one ounce of shot, which was interrupted by Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, at New-York, took place today at GRANT WARREN's farm, in Canada, opposite this city. The driving park in this city had been leased for the occasion, and assurances given that there should be no interruption, but fearing the laws the parties concluded to go to a more "liberal" country across the border. On the first shot at 25 yards rise, PAINE killed 38 out of 50; BOGARDUS 49 out of 50. On the second match, at 30 yards rise, PAINE killed 29 out of 50, and BOGARDUS 36 out of 50. A strong wind prevailed directly away from the shooters, which rendered the shooting very difficult.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The New Loan—Corrections—The Republican National Committee—Postal Contracts and the Slanderers of the Postmaster-General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Mr. JAY COOKE, who is spending a few days in this city as the guest of his brother, Gov. COOKE, was before the Ways and Means Committee today, and made an argument in favor of paying the interest on the loan in Europe. In this connection it may be stated that the reported propositions for the balance of the loan has not been correctly given in any of the dispatches from here. The disposition of not more than one hundred millions additional of the five per cents is proposed for 1872, the rest of the fives and two hundred millions of the four and a half per cents to follow during 1873. The Ways and Means Committee of the House will make a very early report on the subject with reference to which Mr. BOUTWELL was before it yesterday, possibly next week. The report will sustain the Secretary in his interpretation of the law for the refunding of the debt, and his arrangements with the syndicate by which the $200,000,000 of the new bonds were disposed of last Summer.

MR. GREELEY AND THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

A good many comments are made respecting the absence of Mr. GREELEY from the meeting of the National Republican Committee, yesterday, of which he is a member. Some curiosity is expressed as to whether he will allow his name to be appended to the call for a Convention which was adopted by the Committee.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Secretary BOUTWELL was before the Appropriations Committee of the House today in regard to certain features of the Legislative bill. The Committee have decided to omit the appropriations for the branch mints at Carson City, Nevada and Charlotte, N. C.

THE SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The brief session of the House, today, was as uninteresting as the consideration of private bills could make it. The Committees being called through on these, and the morning hour having expired, FERNANDO WOOD moved an adjournment, to which no one objected, as it was understood to be the desire of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is still behind with its Fisheries bill.

POSTAL CONTRACTS.

Those persons who are circulating charges of corruption and favoritism upon the Post-office Department, in the letting of the contracts, are well answered by a statement of the following facts: In respect to the routes in connection with which the charges are made, the annual cost of the transportation of the mails has been decreased since 1868 from $27 59 per mile to $19 85 per mile. The increase in the length of the various routes has been 6,119 miles, and the aggregate cost has nevertheless been reduced from $3,000,310 to $2,504,901, a reduction of one-sixth in the aggregate, and per mile of almost two-sevenths. This saving would have been still greater but for the system of straw bidding which has come in vogue. It is opposition to the passage of laws which will prevent fictitious bidding in future, and the hope that an onslaught on the Department will defeat the pending bills on that subject, which has drawn from the swindling bidders recent attacks in such papers as they could command.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There is much misunderstanding in regard to the details of the reform in the civil service, contemplated by the rules adopted by the President. It is seriously supposed by many persons that there will be advertisements and examinations for every vacancy that may occur. But the Board contemplate holding stated meetings for examinations, under a general notice at specified points, and at inconsiderable expense. There has been a great deal of comment against the scheme, founded upon the erroneous impression that vacancies in the Departments at Washington will be filled from the District of Columbia, or from States adjacent to the capital. Therefore, Representative WILSON, of Indiana, has introduced a bill to guard against such a result. But one of the first subjects which was considered by the Advisory Board was the proper distribution of these offices throughout the country. The result of its action will be that the Washington positions will be more equally distributed than heretofore. There are probably few objections of any kind which the Advisory Board has not considered, and for which, when they reassemble, they will not provide.

BANQUET TO THE FRIENDS OF INDIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior this evening entertained at his residence the Board of Indian Commissioners and other gentlemen interested in the civilization of the Indian race, including Senators CORBETT, STEVENSON and WILSON, Representatives GARFIELD and SMITH, of Ohio; Gen. WALKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Rev. Dr. NEWMAN and Ex-Gov. CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts. President GRANT was also present.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 12.

The House proceeded to the call of committees for reports of a private character, and a large number of pension bills were reported by Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and passed.

Bills were also reported from the Committee on Patents, and passed, as follows:

Allowing an application to be made for extension of patent to WILLIAM and COLEMAN SELLERS, of Philadelphia, for an improvement in couplings for shafting.

Also a like bill in the case of IRA BUCKMAN, Jr., for a walking-stick gun.

Mr. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of New-York, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill crediting JACOB WEART, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, with $517 for stamps stolen from his office. Passed.

Bills reported from the Judiciary Committee were passed as follows:

To relieve the sureties on the official bond of GREENE W. CALDWELL, late Superintendent of the branch mint at Charlotte, N. C.; to pay the heirs of JAMES MCCLEARY, deceased representative elect from Louisiana, one session's mileage, and his salary as member from the 4th of March, 1871, to the 5th of November, 1871.

MR. CRESWELL ASKS AN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the contracts recently made for the transportation of mails, with power to send for persons and papers. He stated that the Postmaster-General requested the investigation. Adopted. The House then at 1¼, adjourned till Monday.

GEORGIA.

Inauguration of Gov. Smith—Repudiation Not to be Thought of.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 12.—Gov. SMITH was inaugurated today. The Capitol was crowded and the inaugural address was well received. The Governor recited the duties required of his office, and said he had come to the chair in response to the call of the people after a long and aberrism night of misrule. He said he intended to stand faithfully by the Constitution and the laws, and to carry out the objects of all civil governments. He is against the abuse of the pardon power. The Chief Magistrate must not only call around him honest men, but must have his own hands clean. He alludes to the debt created by Ex-Gov. BULLOCK, and asserts that Georgia will pay all her legal indebtedness, and that repudiation is not dreamed of. He concludes by congratulating the people upon the auspicious state of affairs.

THE FLORIDA CASE.

Affidavit of Her Officers Touching the Spanish Outrage.

Full Details of the Affair—What the Spanish Officers Really Did—Two Vessels Board the Florida.

The following is the sworn affidavit of the master and officers of the steam-ship *Florida*, as made by them in the City of Charleston on the 9th inst., touching the action of the Spanish man-of-war in firing at and subsequently boarding that steamer while flying the United States flag. The details will be found interesting:

United States of America, State of South Carolina, City and County of Charleston: Be it known, that on this the ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, before me, WM. H. HERIOT, a notary public, duly admitted, commissioned and sworn, under the authority of the said State, and dwelling and practicing in the City of Charleston aforesaid, personally appeared GEORGE MITCHELL, master of the steam-ship called the *Florida*, of New-York, of the burden of 514 tons or thereabouts, (of which vessel FRANCIS DARR, of New-York, is the registered owner,) who brings with him James F. Mitchell, first mate; John Wittington, second mate; Jethro Wiblin, steward; George Simmons, cook; William Heward, Ephraim Andrews, John Burns, seamen, all of and belonging to the said steam-ship; and the said appearers being by me, the said notary, duly sworn, according to law, did severally declare and say for the truth as follows, viz.:

That on Thursday, the 14th day of December, now last past, they, the said appearers, in their respective capacities above named, together with the rest of the ship's company, did depart under sail (the propeller being broken off, could not use the engine,) in and with the said steam-ship, from the port of St. Thomas, West Indies, laden in ballast, and bound for the port of New-York.

That on that day, at 5 o'clock A. M., they hove short, and set foresail and mainsail. At 6 o'clock A. M. steam-tug came alongside and took the ship's hawser, when they weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. At 7 A. M. steam-tug cast off their line and they made all sail. At 8 o'clock A. M. the Spanish war vessel *Vasco Nunes de Balboa*, which had been watching the *Florida* while in port, was then seen passing Water Island under steam and sail, directly in their track. At 10½ A. M. the war steamer, which bore east, north-east, distant three miles, slewed up her sails and bore down on the *Florida*. At 10:40 A. M. smoke of a steam vessel was seen to windward, when the war steamer hauled to the northward, in a parallel course with that of the *Florida*. The strange steamer proved to be the Halifax and St. Thomas mail-boat. The war steamer then bore down on the *Florida*, with her crew at quarters, and guns run out ready for action. When the war steamer was in speaking distance, she fired a blank shot at the *Florida*, and lowered a boat nearly to the water's edge. The said master had the United States flag hoisted on the *Florida*, and took no further notice of the hostile demonstration. Ten minutes after firing the first gun the war steamer fired a second gun, and appearers saw the shot ricochet astern of the *Florida*. The *Florida* was then hove to, and a cutter from the war steamer came toward them, the Western Isle of the Virgin group bearing south-east quarter east, distant ten miles. That on Friday, the 15th, at seven minutes past noon, (nautical time,) a boat from the *Vasco Nunes de Balboa* came alongside, and an officer and interpreter came on board the *Florida* and requested to see her papers, which were shown to them by said master, and, after examining, the officer returned them. He then asked permission to go through the between-decks, and the said master, considering that it would be useless to contend against the superior force, acquiesced. The said officer then went from the cabin through between-decks and came out of the fore hatchway, having gone through the ship from aft forward. Said officer and interpreter then went away, telling said master he could proceed on his voyage. They then set all possible sail on the *Florida*, and proceeded on their course toward New-York. At 3 P. M., light winds from the eastward and fine weather, the war steamer keeping them company. At 4 P. M., stowed anchors and boat, the *Vasco Nunes de Balboa* still in company. At 9 P. M., lost sight of the *Vasco Nunes de Balboa's* light astern.

That thereafter they proceeded on in the diligent prosecution of their said intended voyage, without anything worthy of note occurring on board of said vessel until Thursday, the 21st day of said December, shortly after midnight, when in a heavy squall from the north-west, the ship gave a very heavy lurch and plunge, which carried away their foretopmast. At 2 A. M. they had a very heavy sea, the ship laboring and straining greatly and making water. The pumps properly attended to. They succeeded in saving the wreck and rigging of the foretopmast. The weather became moderate, but with a heavy sea still running. They wore ship to the westward.

That Friday, the 22d, commenced with a moderate breeze and a very heavy sea running, ship laboring and rolling greatly. At 1 P. M., finding the ship was quite unmanageable in her disabled state, bore away for Nassau, where they arrived on the morning of the 24th of said December, being towed into the port on account of bad winds.

Having repaired damages, on Saturday, the 30th of said December, they sailed from Nassau and proceeded on their intended voyage to New-York, the Spanish gun-boat *Descubridor* following the ship out of port. At 9½ A. M., when distant about one mile from the *Florida*, the gun-boat fired a blank shot. The national flag was then hoisted on the *Florida*. At 9:40 A. M. the Spanish gun-boat fired a shot, which came whistling through the air across the *Florida's* stern, and falling in the water some 200 or 300 yards distant. They then backed the foretopsail and hove the ship to. At 10¼ A. M. an officer from the said gun-boat came alongside the *Florida* in a boat, with a boat's crew, all armed. The officer came on board the *Florida* and requested to see her papers, which were shown him. He read them and returned them to said master. He then asked permission to go through between decks, to which the said master, having no power to resist, assented. At 10½ o'clock the officer left the *Florida*, and they made all sail and proceeded on their voyage toward New-York.

That on Sunday, the 31st, at 6 A. M., Abaco Island in sight, they found that the rudder post was loose and working badly. They secured it in the best possible manner and continued on their voyage.

That on Tuesday, the 2d of January, inst., they had fresh gales and heavy seas, and they shortened sail as prudence required. They found the rudder post working badly in the socket; secured it as well as possible.

That Wednesday, the 3d of January, came in with a strong gale from north-east and cloudy weather, accompanied by a very heavy sea, ship laboring greatly. At 1½ P. M., one of the bolts of the iron stern-post parted, followed by the parting of the other three bolts at intervals of one to two minutes each. Shortened sail immediately, and all hands were employed getting the rudder clear of the ship. At 3 P. M. the rudder broke off close up to the stern, leaving the ship rudderless and in the trough of the sea. The crew were then employed rigging a temporary rudder from a spare mainyard.

At 6 A. M., temporary rudder being finished, they rigged it over the stern and steered the ship with tackles. At 10 A. M. got soundings in eighteen fathoms water, and for the safety of the ship and their lives shaped their course to Charleston, where they arrived the next day, Thursday, the 4th of January instant.

George Mitchell, master; J. F. Mitchell, first mate; John Whittington, second mate; Jethro Wiblin, steward; George Simons, cook; William Howard, seaman; Ephraim Andrews, (his mark,) seaman; John Burns, seaman.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the said notary, the day and year first before written.

[L. S.] WILLIAM B. HERIOT, Notary Public.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Cessation of the Troubles—The W. B. A. A Failure—Work Resumed in the Mines.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Jan. 12.—The disruption of the W. B. A. is an accomplished fact. The Welsh and English miners are arrayed against the Irish. Catholicism has been defeated, and the Protestants ignore the existence of a W. B. A. The delegates belonging to the three large companies refused to attend the General Council at Mahanoy; their hatred and contempt for JAMES KEALY, the President, being the chief reason.

Every mine in and around this city is being worked at present, with every prospect of so continuing. The miners of the Wilkesbarre Iron and Coal Company will resume work on Monday. The were compelled to succumb to the reduction demanded by the Company.

THE TWEED CASE.

Arguments, Yesterday, in the Supreme Court by Mr. Burrill, Mr. O'Conor and David Dudley Field.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Tweed case came up in the Supreme Court this morning. On the 26th of October last Judge LEARNED granted an order holding TWEED to bail in the sum of $1,000,000. A motion on behalf of TWEED was made to Judge LEARNED on the order of arrest and the papers on which it was granted and on the summons, complaint and demurrer to reduce the bail. Such motion was denied by an order entered Dec. 5 last. From that order the present appeal is taken.

MR. BURRILL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. JOHN E. BURRILL, of counsel for TWEED, opened the argument. Judge LEARNED founds his denial of motion upon the fact that no affidavits were presented on the part of TWEED, and this circumstance he considered sufficient to justify him in refusing to vacate the order of arrest or to reduce the amount of bail. Mr. BURRILL argued that the practice was in cases like the present for the Court not to try the merits of the action, and that the truth of the allegations in the complaint will not be tried collaterally or upon affidavit, but only on a trial of issues raised in the answer, so that had the defendant denied most emphatically every allegation in the complaint, such denial could not have availed him. Counsel's next point was that the bail required was unusual and unreasonable and not warrantable or justified by the facts of the case. He submitted that in every view of the case it was excessive. The State Constitution provides that "excessive bail should not be required;" a similar provision is found in the Constitution of the United States. The prohibition is applicable equally to civil as to criminal cases. Formerly the right to hold to bail existed in action for debt. Great changes have taken place during the past twenty-five years on this subject. CHITTY says that Magistrates must take care lest, under the pretense of demanding sufficient surety, they make bail so excessive a requisition as in effect to amount to a denial of bail. The friendly jailers of an individual who bailed him in $50,000 will vigilantly guard their prisoner. If the amount is raised to $100,000, how much more is the vigilance to be increased! If to $200,000 how much more! In two capital cases, one reported by BARBER and the other by PARKER, bail was fixed at $5,000. During the past twenty years the highest sum exacted for bail in a civil case was $250,000. Those who go bail for a party have the right to arrest him. They may take him in all places and surrender him in case he fails in his obedience to the process of the Court. This power has been given to bail for the purpose of encouraging men to incur responsibility as bail with a view to the release from arrest of citizens and the liberty of which citizens the law always favors. The bail in the present case is excessive, in view of the penalties and punishment to which the defendant is liable. The worst that can happen TWEED, in case judgment is recovered, is that he be imprisoned in the County jail or within jail liberties for three months, when, on petition and fourteen days' notice, he may be discharged from imprisonment under the Insolvent law. Counsel then cited the cases of Col. BURR and JEFFERSON DAVIS. The former was bailed in $10,000 and the latter in $100,000. Bail was exacted in DAVIS' case by a Judge not likely to underestimate his crimes. The Sheriff of the County of New-York, who was responsible for defendant until bail justified, has his bond fixed at only $20,000—a fact which goes to show the unreasonableness of the claim for bail made in this case. To justify the large amount of bail demanded from the defendant, not a single fact is set up in the plaintiff's affidavit, except those claimed to constitute the cause of action. The counsel then argued at length that the complaint failed to show that the defendant has been guilty of any such acts as to justify bail in a million of dollars. The charge against TWEED is that he was President of the Board of Supervisors and a member of the Board of Audit, and that the latter passed a resolution that the evidence of the correctness of bills should be the certificate of the Clerk or President of the Board of Supervisors. There was nothing improper in the resolution. The Supervisors were properly charged with this duty. If the Board of Audit passed only such claims as passed the Supervisors, could it be expected to require further proof? The complaint states that every claim was authenticated as required. The duties of the defendant were of a judicial character, and, if he erred, it was an error of judgment.

ARGUMENT OF CHARLES O'CONOR.

Mr. O'CONOR replied. He had already argued the question of County and State jurisdiction. In reply to one argument, we deny that the County of New-York ever was a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued. He then contended that the amount of bail was not excessive, the provisions of the Constitution on this subject applies to criminal actions only, and if it applied to civil actions, the question would still have to be asked, what is excessive? The amount of bail was fixed by defendant's liability. Perhaps, on general principles, the bail should have been fixed at $6,000,000. Mr. O'CONOR then spoke of the gist of the case, and characterized the evidence proving TWEED's guilt as overpowering in its strength. No one defended him, not even WILLIAM M. TWEED. Counsel then recited the facts of the deposit and drafts to correspond at the Broadway Bank. The technical difficulties in the complaint, if such exist, can be remedied by amendment; they have no effect to work the release of this defendant. Mr. O'CONOR then stated in brief the points of the argument which he elaborated last week in the Connolly case, as to the right of the people of the State to bring this action.

MR. FIELD'S REJOINDER.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD rejoined. He devoted his hour to consideration of two points:

First.—Is the amount of bail excessive, supposing there is a cause of action?

Second.—Have the people any right to bring this action? As to the first point, Mr. FIELDS' argument was substantially the same as that presented to Judge LEARNED.

The object of bail was not to imprison, but to secure attendance. If bail can be exacted in the amount fixed in this action, what citizen of the State, with three or four exceptions, but is liable in civil suits to be thrown into prison to remain there until released by the slow process of the Insolvent act. Mr. FIELDS cited several authorities in support of his position that bail in $1,000,000 was excessive. As to his second point, counsel denied strenuously that the people had any right to bring this action. If any claim exists it is in favor of the County and not of the State. It will not be contended that both the County and State can recover. TWEED cannot be made to pay twice. The County can sue it as a body corporate, represented by its Board of Supervisors. The Revised Statutes provide that each county as a body corporate can sue and be sued. The County of New-York stands on the same footing as the other counties. The statutes of 1867, '68, '69, all contain provisions respecting the County of New-York and recognizing its corporate capacity. In conclusion counsel said that the Island of Manhattan was abundantly able to take care of itself, and any attempt to delegate its duties to the Attorney-General and the State, tended to that license in negligence of local duty to which the present frauds are in a great measure attributable.

At the conclusion of Mr. FIELDS' argument the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

Cable Brevities.

The miners killed by the explosion in the Oakland colliery do not exceed twelve.

The steamer *Spain* has been towed to Liverpool to repair her screw.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the Cherbourg docks and arsenal yesterday.

The Bavarian Government, yesterday, in reply to an interpellation, justified its enforcement of the old Catholic Church burial service.

The small-pox continues to spread in all parts of the British Isles, so Cardinal CULLEN permits the use of meat on Fridays.

The Committee of the French Assembly has reported unanimously in favor of restoring the estates of the Orleans Princes.

The steam-ship *Erin*, from Havre Dec. 28 has returned to port for a fresh supply of coal, having encountered heavy weather.

Rev. Mr. WATSON, on trial at Chatham, England, for murdering his wife has been found guilty.

Ratifications of the Customs Convention between Germany and France have been exchanged.

A bill to release all Communists confined in the hulks, not guilty of criminal acts, was reported in the French Assembly yesterday.

An Extraordinary Errand.

A number of lawyers who have been retained by the Erie Directory left this City last evening for Albany. There was an improbable rumor afloat to the effect that the object of their visit is to make arrangements for the passing a bill through the Legislature which shall in some way influence the selection of the jury who will be impaneled to try the prisoner STOKES. It is affirmed that Mr. JAY GOULD has himself placed $250,000 in the hands of these lawyers to further the end in view.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Spanish Report of Gen. Agramonte's Surrender.

Another Cuban Colonel Captured and Executed.

Valmaseda Approves the Sentence of Dr. Howard.

Successful Landing of Ammunition for the Insurgents.

Prussian and French Demands on the Haytian Government.

Suppression of an Incipient Revolution in Paraguay.

CUBA.

Reported Surrender of Agramonte—Execution of a Cuban Colonel—Dr. Howard's Case—The Cuban Question in Spain.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The Cuban General MANUEL AGRAMONTE, with eighty armed men and officers belonging to distinguished families, surrendered at Jamagnaya yesterday, and arrived at Puerto Principe today. AGRAMONTE was received by the Spanish Cols. CUBAS and SOMELINO, and several Ex-Cuban Generals, a few leagues from Puerto Principe, and escorted to the city. The surrender of AGRAMONTE was hastened by troubles caused by VILLAMEL and SHAMBRANA. The rest of AGRAMONTE's band are dispersed about the country preparing to surrender. AGRAMONTE reports that the insurgent bands remaining near Puerto Principe are preparing to go into the Eastern Department. The insurgent Colonel, EMILIO ESPINOSA, who was captured lately, has been executed at Sancti Spiritus.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 12.—Letters received here from reliable persons in Havana state that Captain-General VALMASEDA has approved the findings of the Court which sentenced Dr. HOWARD to the penitentiary for eight years. Well-informed gentlemen in Cienfuegos say that the whole affair was managed bunglingly from the beginning, and that Dr. HOWARD would have been liberated if the case had been properly attended to. The volunteer cavalry, who have been under training in Havana, have been called together for active service, with only one day's notice. It is stated that they will be sent to Santiago de Cuba immediately. The report of the landing of several cases of ammunition for the insurgents operating under MODESTO DIAZ is abundantly confirmed, but not of the landing of a thousand arms.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Differences have arisen in the Cabinet with regard to the policy to be pursued in Cuba, and the appointment of Marshal CONCHA as Captain-General of the island. The departure of the latter from Cadiz has consequently been deferred.

HAYTI.

Prussia and France Presenting their Bills—Critical State of Affairs.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 3—via HAVANA, Jan. 12.—A Prussian man-of-war has arrived at this port, and her officer commanding demands a settlement of the German losses occasioned during the revolution. A French man-of-war has also arrived, and demands a settlement of the French debt. The affairs of the country are in a critical condition. The Ministry have resigned. The United States frigate *Congress* is expected here.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Reported Revolt in Paraguay.

LISBON, Jan. 12.—The South American mail steamer brings advices from Rio Janeiro to Dec. 28. The Brazilian news is unimportant. News had reached Montevideo from Asuncion that a revolt recently broke out in Paraguay, but was suppressed before it had attained serious proportions.

FRANCE.

Desire to Pay Off and Dismiss the Germans—Rouher a Candidate for the Assembly.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—In the National Assembly, today, M. POUYER-QUERTIER, Minister of Finance, submitted the details of his plan for the taxation of raw materials. M. WOLOWSKI introduced a bill providing for the temporary taxation of houses in order to more speedily pay the war indemnity and liberate French territory from occupation by German troops. The French Bishops are opposing the Compulsory Educational bill introduced in the Assembly by M. JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction. M. ROUHER, Minister of State under the Empire, is a candidate for the Assembly from Corsica.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS arrived at Omaha, Nebraska, yesterday morning.

The Arkansas State Board of Education has passed a resolution memorializing Congress to endow the free schools of that State.

WM. A. REYNOLDS, one of Rochester's oldest and most respected citizens, died last evening.

In Monticello, Ark., on Thursday night five churches and the Court-house were blown down, and houses and barns unroofed.

The bids for the Washington City Improvement Bonds, in Paris, were far in excess of the amount offered.

The schooner *Rival*, of Albert, N. B., and all hands, were lost in the Bay of Fundy last Sunday. Four bodies have been found.

Capt. KRAMMER left St. Louis on Thursday, with orders to move the Russian fleet to Pensacola from New-York.

Proceedings have been inaugurated to condemn the land known as the Post-office block, in Chicago.

ANDREW NELSON, Deputy Internal Revenue Assessor of the Chicago District, died on Thursday, aged forty-nine years.

WILLIAM H. HINE, the great Carrington, Mass., bank robbery pleaded guilty, yesterday, at Pittsfield. Sentence deferred.

DANIEL GLEASON was indicted yesterday for murder, in killing his wife at North Adams, Mass.

The bill for the election of 140 delegates to a Convention to frame a Constitution for the admission of Utah as a State passed the House this afternoon.

Two or three witnesses testified to Mrs. WHARTON's high reputation yesterday at Annapolis. Dr. ABRAM CLAUDE was examined as a medical expert.

President THIERS is said to have requested GAMBETTA to discontinue his addresses in the South of France, at the bidding of Prince BISMARCK.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Committee yesterday organized for the ensuing year by electing Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, Chairman, B. F. PRESCOTT, Secretary, and ASA FOWLER, Treasurer.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Complaint of H. B. Claflin—The Tabular Statement of Collectorships Past and Present—Mr. Murphy's Record of Collections.

The Committee of Investigation met yesterday at the Astor House. Senator BUCKINGHAM presided. The session commenced by an examination of letters and papers sent to the Committee. One was a communication from a Boston house exposing the evil policy of placing a tax upon raw materials used in home manufactures. The next of interest was the following letter from Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

To the Honorable Committee of Investigation:

GENTLEMEN: We beg to call your attention to the frequent loss we sustain by having goods taken from our cases while in the custody of the Custom-house. We have just had notice from our hosiery department that one dozen silk scarfs, contained in case [40-4] No. 448, per steamer *Abyssinia*, arrived Jan. 1, 1872. This case is reported at the public store as having been received in "bad order." We have not succeeded as yet in obtaining the inspector's receipt, which would indicate clearly as to whether the goods were delivered to the public-store cartmen in good order or not. Our impression is, however, that in this, as in all preceding cases, the goods will be found to have left the dock in good order. We also beg to inclose you copy of our letter to Gen. PALMER, dated May 27, 1870.

Respectfully, H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

[Inclosure.]

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

SIR: We desire to call your attention to the inclosed letter, referring to case F. 122, per steamer *Lafayette*. In regard to stolen goods we have never been able to obtain the least satisfaction from the Government, neither have we ever heard of the thief or thieves being detected, although we have reported numerous cases. Hoping that you may be fortunate enough to trace out the guilty ones, we bring the present case to your notice.

The facts in most of the previous cases have been as follows: The Inspectors' records have shown that the goods came out of the ship and passed through their hands in good order, and were properly marked and set aside as public store packages, and yet when those goods arrived at the public store, they were marked "Received in bad order," because they bore evidence of having been tampered with. From a constant repetition of just such cases, we have concluded that, through improper supervision after the goods are in the hands of the Government, and known as public store packages, they are stolen on the dock, or else they are stolen while in transit from dock to the public store. The belief generally entertained that the goods are stolen aboard the vessel is not shared in to any extent by us, as our experience has shown that we have never had goods stolen from any but public store packages. Many of our goods are "Special Orders," and a failure to deliver them at the specified time, or if the order is any way incomplete, may result in the cancellation of the order. Such is our position in the present case. Hoping you will give the matter your earnest attention, we remain, respectfully,

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

Gen. PALMER, United States Appraiser.

The following statement was next presented by the Chairman and read by the Assistant Secretary:

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF REMOVALS WITH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING-NAMED COLLECTORS:

Removals as per Abstract.	Under Collector.	Term of Office.	No. of Persons Employed.	No. of Persons Removed.	Percentage of Removals, about.
A	Schell	4 years	690	389	57
B	Barney	3½ years	702	525	75
C	Draper	1 year	776	117	15
D	Smythe	3 years	903	830	57½
E	Cornell	16 months	892	510	57
F	Murphy	16 months	923	333	36½

ABSTRACT OF COLLECTIONS AND COST OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE ABOVE-NAMED COLLECTORS.

Fiscal Year.	Receipts.	Expenses of Collection.	Percentage for Collecting.
A. Schell. 1857-58, 1858-59, 1859-60, 1860-61	$129,066,946 39	$4,959,028 23	3.86½
H. Barney. 1861-62, 1862-63, 1863-64	165,826,158 31	4,804,535 12	2.90
S. Draper. 1864-65	61,724,284 52	2,002,608 74	3.24
H. A. Smythe. 1866-67, 1867-68, 1868-69, (9 months)	325,283,728 75	6,390,863 40	1.96
M. H. Grinnell. April, 1869, to June 30, 1870	178,983,285 41	2,852,532 16	1.59
T. Murphy. July, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871	202,780,074 82	3,147,968 16	1.55

After the discussion of this tabular document, it was agreed that the Assistant Collector of the Port, Mr. C. P. CLINCH, should be heard in place of Mr. VAN CLEFT, whose duties made it difficult for him to attend. Accordingly Mr. CLINCH was called as the first witness, and testified in detail as to the workings of the Custom-house, and the opportunities for collusion between officials and merchants, which he stated were so great that in the American system it was hardly possible to detect it unless by some accident. In the English system it was hardly possible because the Government took charge of the whole thing, had its own docks and its own stores, and regulated the whole proceedings.

By Senator Stewart—Did not the American Government do so once? A.—Yes; but there was a hue and cry among the merchants that the Government was interfering in the business of the private warehouses.

Q.—When was the business of the General Order stores turned over to private parties? A.—In 1854.

Q.—Do you recollect when the Cunard and Hoboken steamers obtained that privilege? A.—No, I do not; but they held it until Mr. GRINNELL's time.

Q.—Do you remember what were the reasons of that Collector for taking it away? A.—He held that it was unconstitutional, and that the custody of unclaimed goods was a sovereign act, which could not be transmitted to aliens. I want the Committee to understand that until 1854 no person ever dreamed that such custody could possibly be given to any one outside of the Custom-house officials.

Q.—Do you think the system of allowing the Cunard and other lines to have such stores as safe for the revenues of the country as the system before 1854? A.—I don't think it would, because in the latter system the stores were in the hands of officials sworn to protect the revenues, and protected by a special and trusty Police force.

Q.—Do you know anything of the present General Order store? A.—No; I was never in it.

Q.—Can the Collector put as many inspectors as he pleases in the store? A.—He can, but the number being limited he can hardly take them away from their special ship duties. For that reason a class of clerks, called deputy-store-keepers, was called into existence, and they do the duty.

Q.—Who pays these deputy-store-keepers? A.—The person who keeps the store.

Q.—If the Collector appointed a special Police force, who would pay for that? A.—I suppose the Government would; unless there was some special agreement.

Q.—Does the present system cost the Government anything? A.—I believe not; neither does it receive one dime from that source.

Q.—Do you know anything about the charges? A.—No; I do not.

Q.—Can you suggest any remedy for the abuses spoken of in the General Order store? A.—I believe the only remedy would be to give the merchant five days to get his goods instead of forty-eight hours.

Q.—Who objects to that? A.—The great steamship lines, of course.

Q.—What would be the result of such a remedy? A.—They would be compelled to have one or two additional steamers.

By Senator Bayard—Is there any other remedy, supposing that the steamers were allowed to unload immediately? A.—None, unless the Government had its own docks and stores.

By Senator Stewart—Could they have that without great expense? A.—They could not, for the reason that the Government owns no territory on which to build, and there is no place where they could build except on the Battery. They even have to hire the building used now for a Barge-office.

Q.—But you think in spite of the expense that Government should own its own stores? A.—Yes; I am certainly of that opinion.

Q.—Do you know anything of political removals in the Custom-house? A.—I do not. I can only state that I am not of the same party as the present Administration, but I have never been removed.

By Senator Casserly—All parties have respected your value, since you have been there so long? A.—I am happy to think that I may be of value to the country.

Q.—Do you know anything about the Blatchford frauds? A.—Only from hearsay. I do not consider it so much a fraud on the Custom-house as a fraud on the Treasury.

Q.—But he was an official in the Custom-house? A.—Certainly; but the money obtained by fraud came from the Treasury.

Q.—I understand you to say that for revenue purposes goods would not, or, rather, were not as secure in the stores of the Cunard steamer as in the present stores of LENT & Co.? A.—I think they would not be according to the view I take of the matter.

Q.—What do you consider were the greater elements of security in the one than in the other? A.—The presence of the deputy store-keeper.

Q.—In the Cunard store, was there not also a deputy store-keeper? A.—There was.

Q.—Why, then, is there a greater degree of security in LENT & STOCKING? A.—I do not wish to say that there was.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any cases of smuggling in either the Cunard or the German Steam-ship Companies' storehouses? A.—I do not remember to have heard of any.

Q.—Who designates the United States General Order store? A.—The Collector.

Q.—Is there any other United States officer besides a deputy store-keeper in the store? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Is that the only security that the Government has? A.—I believe there is an inspector of bonded warehouses.

Q.—Now has the system of LENT & STOCKING any greater security than the Cunard and Hoboken stores? A.—I believe Mr. GRINNELL considered they were not, in the hands of Americans.

Q.—Then it turned entirely upon the question of these people being foreigners, did it not? A.—No; I suppose it turned upon the state of Mr. GRINNELL's mind, but I have no doubt that consideration was then in his mind.

Q.—Can any Justice of the Peace redress any grievance in the General Order business? A.—I don't know whether he can or not, but it was the law when I first became acquainted with the details of the Custom-house.

By Senator Pratt—When did the Cunard and Hoboken Steam-ship lines get that privilege of General Order stores? A.—I think in 1854 or 1855.

Q.—And it lasted how long? A.—Until Mr. GRINNELL in 1869.

Q.—Did the Collector ever receive and pocket the charges on the General Order storage? A.—Yes, Sir, that was at one time the practice.

Q.—Was it a part of the obligation of men who kept bonded warehouses to pay for goods abstracted when in their custody? A.—They have been sued, but I do not know that they ever have paid.

Q.—And in the General Order stores? A.—They are at the risk of the owner. The Collector has never paid, though he has been asked to do so.

Q.—What do you know about the charges for storage? A.—Mr. MURPHY fixed a rate when he was Collector, which was accepted by the City.

Q.—Are those charges higher or lower than they were? A.—I don't know, but the price of everything has increased, and I should presume the charges would also.

By Senator Bayard—How does a man act who wishes to establish a bonded warehouse? A.—He petitions the Secretary, has the warehouse examined by the underwriters, gets a certificate from the Collector that there is need of storage, and submits his papers to the Secretary. That is all, I believe.

Q.—And then a United States warehouse officer is appointed? A.—Yes, a deputy store-keeper.

Q.—He is paid by the warehouse owner, at what rate? A.—Four dollars a day, I believe.

Q.—Can you state any reason why goods on which Government duties have to be collected should be more secure in one warehouse over another when the Government has its officers in both? A.—There would be more security in the warehouses where there were most Government officials.

But where the number is the same, would there not be the same security? A.—I presume there would.

Q.—At the time that this order was made by Mr. GRINNELL was there any steamer flying the American flag? A.—There was not.

Q.—Is there now? A.—There is not.

Q.—Is not the General Order storage in the hands of a single firm? A.—On the North River side the Collector, I understand, has so decided, but I never saw any order on the subject.

Q.—Is it not very profitable? A.—I think it is by far the most valuable perquisite in the gift of the Collector.

Q.—Are bonded warehouses, which are designated as General Order stores, so ordered in writing? A.—It is by the order of the Collector, but I cannot tell whether it is in writing or otherwise.

Q.—Of what bureau are you the head? A.—I believe I, as Assistant Collector, am empowered to exercise the same duties as the Collector. I have, however, nothing to do with appointments.

Q.—The Collector reserves that in his own hands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what else? A.—I write the letters of the sixth, seventh and eighth divisions, and have in my charge all the correspondence of those divisions with the Secretary.

Q.—Then the practical workings of the Custom-house, as shown in the correspondence, came before you? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Senator Pratt—At the time when the Cunard and Hoboken Steam-ship lines enjoyed the General Order franchise, was there any complaint of unjust preference from the other steam-ship lines? A.—I never heard of it, but I dare say there was.

Q.—If the franchise is restored to them, should not all the other lines share in it? A.—Most certainly.

Q.—If any one is overcharged by LENT & STOCKING, what remedy is there? A.—They make complaint to the Collector, and the case is examined into.

Senator HOWE here made a remark that he would like to have fuller justice from Senator CASSERLY and his colleague in the question of the information he received from outsiders. It was being brought into the record on every occasion that he, Senator HOWE, was receiving assistance and suggestions in the interrogations he put to witnesses. He alluded specially to the case of Gen. PALMER, and the suggestion which Senator CASSERLY had sought to leave on the record, that Gen. PALMER was being indirectly examined by Mr. BLISS. Senator HOWE objected that the question should have been whether the witness understood that the last question had been prompted by Mr. BLISS. Senator CASSERLY repelled the idea that he had sought to make any intimation that the examination of Gen. PALMER was being indirectly made by Mr. BLISS, and spoke in general terms of his desire to act with perfect fairness.

Senator HOWE to the witness—When was the charge made of which you spoke in your statement concerning the General Order storage? A.—In the year 1854.

Q.—Was it the practice under that law of discharging all goods under General Order? A.—It was with certain stipulations.

Q.—Has there been any legislation on that subject since 1854? A.—None that I remember.

Q.—Under what construction, then, does the merchant claim forty-eight hours? A.—There was another act in 1861 which was applicable both to steam-ships and sailing-vessels, and I think that bounty of forty-eight hours was given them. I should have said before that the act of 1854 applied only to steam-ships.

Q.—Is there not the same supervision in General Order stores as in bonded warehouses by a Government official? A.—Of course.

Q.—Now you suggested as a remedy for the evils claimed as existing in the present system that five days should be given to the merchant; is it not a fact that when the law, in 1799, gave fifteen days, there was always a remnant of goods unclaimed which went to General Order stores? A.—Yes, but in the practical working of the unlading, and in the notice the merchant receives now, the five days now would be the same as fifteen then.

Q.—But would five days be sufficient to unlade vessels of the largest size? A.—It would.

Q.—You have spoken of the force employed in the Custom-house; do you state that the number of inspectors and deputies is unlimited? A.—It is left to the discretion of the Collector.

Q.—Could you give such data as would lead to the limitation of the force? A.—Not unless you could limit the importations.

Q.—Do the importations fluctuate so greatly as to make that practically impossible? A.—Not that I know of, but it would not be safe to take from the Collector his present power.

Q.—Do you know whether the force is greater or less than it should be? A.—I do not.

Q.—What did you state the rate of the Deputy Storekeepers' pay to be? A.—I said it was four dollars a day, but I have since learned that it is sometimes only three.

Q.—What information can you give us about what is called "constructive storage?" A.—I believe it dates from the time when the Government had stores of its own; it said to the merchants "we have built stores for you, now you ask permission to make your ship the storehouse; how are we to get our rent; pay us half;" I fancy that was the way it originated.

Q.—Is it still in force? A.—I believe not; I fancy it was carried into Court, and that the legal decision was against the practice.

Q.—Do you consider it would be to the advantage of the Government to have docks and stores of its own? A.—I think it would.

Q.—Do you think it would be to the advantage of the merchants? A.—I think not; I think it would delay operations by circumlocution.

Q.—What circumlocution? A.—If the merchant could get his goods as easily from the warehouse as from the ship's side, there would be no delay, but I do not think he would.

Q.—Well, why not? A.—Well, for one thing, the United States has no territory, and might not get the consent of the State.

Q.—But if room were to be found, then do you consider that it would be disadvantageous to the merchant? A.—No, not if with your proviso that there should be no delay, no circumlocution.

Q.—Now, one word more about the General Order business; has any wrong been done to the mercantile community by the transfer of the General Order goods from one side of the river to the other? A.—I cannot conceive of any if there was no increase in the charges; there may also be a feeling of patronage of the importer for the storekeeper.

Q.—Do you know A. T. STEWART? A.—He is my brother-in-law.

Q.—Do you know his opinions on the subject? A.—I believe I am acquainted with them.

Q.—Do you mean to say that the greater danger of loss which he spoke of was well founded? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you consider that there is more security from loss in a dozen General Order stores than in one? A.—No, I do not. I think, on the contrary, there is less.

Q.—I think you said that one of Mr. GRINNELL's reasons for withdrawing the General Order franchise from the other side was that they were foreigners who held it? A.—That was so, and I think his countrymen shared his opinion.

Q.—Do you think that the fact of the foreign competitors having driven our flag from the ocean any reason why they should also be custodians of the goods which they bring here as carriers? A.—I think for that reason that it is our right to be the custodians.

By Senator Bayard—With regard to constructive storage, do you think that a man whose goods never went to a store should be charged for half storage? A.—It was a compromise. If the Secretary had insisted that the goods should be brought on shore he would have been compelled to pay the whole. He not only got the relief from that, but he also paid only half storage.

Q.—Who watched the goods? A.—A representative of the Government, or the ordinary Police of the City.

Q.—Was there any additional expense entailed on the Government? A.—There was, in this way: The Government had hired expensive stores——

Q.—But you must excuse me. Does the Government hire any stores now? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Under what law can the Government then demand storage for stores which they do not possess? A.—I presume under the general law of 1854. I am not justifying the practice, but it may be defended on the ground of the relief given to the merchant from unlading his goods.

Q.—What do you know about night permits? A.—It was a privilege given to the steamers, but it was in gross violation of the law which says distinctly that no package shall be landed after sunset, on which the duties were not paid. Mr. MURPHY pointed this out to the Secretary, and after he succeeded in convincing him of the truth of his views there were no more night permits issued.

By Senator Casserly—Don't you think that a merchant is guided more in the storage of his goods by his own interests than by any feeling of patronage? A.—I suppose he goes where he is best treated.

By the Chairman—Do you know if the services of any of the officials in the Custom-house can be dispensed with? A.—I do not know; that is a matter on which you had better consult Mr. JAMES.

By Mr. Casserly—Who has the charge of entering ships and granting general orders? A.—That is in the Fourth Division.

Q.—How soon can that be given? A.—As soon as the telegram arrives from Sandy Hook.

This concluded the testimony of Mr. CLINCH.

Senator STEWART here suggested that some time must be named when the officials of the Custom-house should be called up and allowed to state their side of the question. He therefore desired that an arrangement should be made by which all sides of the question should be heard. Senators CASSERLY and BAYARD declared that, as far as they were concerned, there was no side, and that if anything like a side was introduced, then they would no longer sit in that Committee.

Senator STEWART rejoined that he would say nothing of sides, but he would say this, that where accusations were brought against any men, an opportunity for defense should be permitted.

Senator HOWE said that he thought it would be easy to settle the question, by confining the attention of the Committee to one thing at a time. For instance, they were then examining the General Order question; and when Senator CASSERLY proposed that Mr. SCHWAB, of the North German Lloyds, should be heard, though not subpœnaed, he for one willingly agreed, because it was akin to the matter in hand. The question of hearing Mr. JAMES in the same matter was now objected to because he had not been subpœnaed, and there were those who had been subpœnaed now in attendance.

The Chairman observed that they had heard a great deal about seizures which, up to that time, appeared to him to be most unjust. It was very possible that evidence might be heard which would make them just. On that point, as on others, he wanted to hear just as much as would enable him to make up his mind, and no more. Otherwise, there could never be any end to the labors of the Committee.

Senator HOWE observed that he and the honorable Chairman appeared to be in unison. He would except, however, the case of the conduct of officials, in which all the testimony that could be collected should be received.

The Chairman concurred, and the question of Mr. JAMES being called, was put to the vote and carried by a majority. He was therefore called.

He gave his name as THOMAS L. JAMES, Deputy Collector of the Third Division. His special branch was the supervision of the warehouses. He had held that position since October, 1870, but he had been in the Custom-house since 1861. He was not able to give the amount of the importations in the Port of New-York, but that could be obtained from the Auditor. He was able, however, to give the number of packages that went into the General Order stores during the year 1871. Into the General Order store of LENT & CO., No. 371 Washington-street, 51,047 packages, 506 hides, 936 pigs of lead, 60 ingots, 78 coils, 4 pieces of rail, 66 anvils, 260 flues of boilers, 1,188 bundles, 2,583 plates, 1,442 bars, 5 tons and 1,200 pounds of iron, (pig,) 100 sheets of old iron. Of LENT & STOCKING, corner of Leroy-street and West, 57,656 packages; 5,591 bales, 1,941 plates of spelter, 1,272 bundles of wire, 956 crates, 780 iron ties, 770 pigs of lead, 663 bundles of iron, 298 bundles of steel, 235 bars of steel, 276 ingots, 227 coils, 128 pieces of wood, 87 bars of iron, 62 coils of rope, 34 axes, 12 caskets, 20 coils, 26 anvils, 18 tires, 3 sheets of iron, 1 iron frame, 1 carriage, 1 bolt, 16 iron girders. United States Bonded warehouse, Nos. 272 and 274 Water-street, East River, kept by BAKER & WILLIAMS, 24,912 cases, casks and bales, 1,507 iron rails, 1,452 pigs of lead, 698 blocks of marble. In addition to this there was one wild bull, which came under General Order. To the Brooklyn warehouses—The Harbeck stores, 3,881 packages; the Martin stores, 9,057, 22,901 hides, 3,908 horns, 7,000 bricks, 18 tons scrap-iron, 712 tons old copper, 85 pieces lead, 4 pumps; Erie Basin, 4,377 packages, 21,230 iron rails, 1,475 hides, 3,255 bushels barley, and a lot of brimstone in bulk; the Congress-street stores, 6,918 packages, 348 steel rails; at No. 48 Commercial Wharf, 3,706 packages; the New-York Warehouse Company, 106 packages; ROBERTS' Wall-street stores 53 packages.

By Senator Howe—Is there any difference between a General Order store and a bonded warehouse? A.—There is not; both give the same bond to the Collector.

Q.—Is there more liability to loss in a dozen warehouses than in one; would the risk be greater? A.—It would be greater in the greater number.

Q.—Would the expense to Government be any greater? A.—I believe not.

By Senator Stewart—How many Custom-house officials were at the Convention of 1870? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How many have you been at? A.—All ever since I was a voter.

Q.—Were you present at the Convention in 1864? A.—I was.

Q.—Who was the candidate on that occasion? A.—Gov. FENTON.

Q.—Who appointed you to the Custom-house? A.—Gov. FENTON.

Q.—Was there a pretty strong crowd of Custom-house officials on that occasion? A.—There was all that could get away. FENTON had got a bill through Congress raising the pay of the inspectors to $4 a day, and they felt grateful.

Q.—Were you there in 1868? A.—I was, but there were not many Custom-house officials around, because the Collector was Democratic.

Q.—Were you present in 1870? A.—I was.

Q.—Who were you for? A.—I was only an outsider, but I was for Mr. GREELEY.

Q.—Who was the Custom-house for generally? A.—I believe for Mr. GREELEY.

Q.—Were you present in 1871? A.—I was.

Q.—There was a pretty good fight, I believe, was there not? A.—I heard so, but I did not participate.

Q.—What was the row about? A.—The appointment of a temporary chairman.

Q.—There was then a good force of the Custom-house mustered on that occasion? A.—Not more than at other times; not more than in 1864.

By Senator Pratt—Can you state the proportion of the General Order packages to the importations? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Are those on the North River sufficient to do all that is wanted? A.—It depends on the weather. If it is bad, and the vessels made a long passage, they discharge at once into General Order stores.

Q.—Then there is a glut I suppose? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many bonded warehouses are there on the North River? A.—Twenty-four.

Q.—And on the East? A.—Thirty-four, and in Brooklyn, twenty-four.

Q.—The inspector has to visit them daily? A.—Yes, Sir, his visits are at his discretion.

Q.—Have any of the stores more than one store-keeper? A.—Some of them have.

Q.—When does he go away? A.—At sunset.

Q.—What considerations enter into the selection of these bonded warehouses? A.—The convenience of the merchants and the safety of the goods.

By Senator Casserly—You remember that you attended on the first day, and I asked you if you kept a record of the goods sent to General Order stores? A.—Yes, and I have brought it here to-day in accordance with your request.

Q.—From what records did you compile? A.—From the books of the store-houses as kept by our book-keepers.

Q.—Do not the inspectors make returns also? Does not he keep a memorandum of the packages that go into General Orders, when he is discharging a ship? A.—They do.

Q.—Is there any other check on the accuracy of the return sent in by the store-keepers? A.—No, there is not.

Q.—Then, if the inspectors and the store-keepers were in collusion, you would have no check? A.—No, but that would be next to impossible.

Q.—Give us the name or names of the officials who can give us the gross number of packages received at this port in the year 1871? A.—The information can be obtained at the Auditor's office.

Q.—Do you know any reason why the General Order store business should not be allowed to regulate itself as the bonded warehouse business? A.—Because the goods are unclaimed and put by the law under the special protection of the Collector.

Q.—And you think that two General Order stores are sufficient for the North River? A.—Yes, except upon occasion of gluts, as I said before, from bad weather.

Q.—Do you remember an investigation made by order of the Secretary of the Treasury as the time of the Cartage Bureau? A.—I do not.

By Senator Bayard—When did you take charge of your present division? A.—In October, 1870.

Q.—What had been your connection with the Custom-house prior to that? A.—I had been inspector and weigher.

Q.—Do you remember who had the warehouse business when you became Deputy Collector? A.—LENT & Co. had it all.

Q.—Who preceded you in the position you now occupy? A.—Mr. HENRY H. WILLIAMS.

Q.—Could he give us information of the manner in which they obtained that business? A.—I dare say he could.

Q.—When a warehouse has become a bonded warehouse, is there not a store-keeper appointed? A.—There is.

Q.—When a warehouse has been designated by the Collector as a place to receive goods under General Order store, is that order in writing? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Does not each proprietor of a bonded warehouse or General Order store pay to the Collector, for the deputy store-keeper, $1,300 per year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the store-keeper is paid by the Government $4 a day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What becomes of the difference? A.—It is created into a fund for district officers.

Q.—What is their pay? A.—Four dollars a day.

Q.—To some of these bonded warehouses there are two store-keepers? A.—There are.

Q.—Supposing if this relief or surplus fund should amount to more than necessary to pay the district or relief officers, what would be done with the remainder? A.—The proprietors would have to pay less per annum if such a case occurred.

Q.—Do you consider that there should be greater facilities in the General Order store of LENT & Co.? A.—I did express an opinion to that effect when examined by the previous Committee, but since that time there have been added facilities by making more openings in the Leroy-street warehouse.

Q.—Do you consider that the public benefit would be consulted if the General Order business were to be thrown open to any merchant or citizen of good credit and capacity who should have a bonded warehouse? A.—I think so, but it would rest in the pleasure of the Collector.

Q.—When you became Deputy Collector, did you know anything about the General Order store of LENT & STOCKING? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—But you know that there are two bonds for the two stores, though the company is the same? A.—Yes, that is so.

Q.—What do you know about the charges? A.—I believe they are regulated by the Chamber of Commerce.

Q.—Is the list of charges furnished to the grantee of the privilege? A.—I do not know.

Q.—How, then, does he know that the business is being transacted to his satisfaction? A.—There is a superintendent to whom complaints should be made, and who is empowered to rectify them.

Q.—Have complaints ever been made to you? A.—Sometimes, as the head of my department.

Q.—Did you afford any relief? A.—No, I was not empowered to do so.

By Senator Pratt—Will you state a little more definitely the restrictions against overcharge? A.—There are a set of rules drawn up by the Collector allowing sixty per cent. in addition to the charges authorized by the Chamber of Commerce.

Q.—To whom does the merchant go when he wants to complain of overcharge? A.—He comes to me, and I refer him to the superintendent, who examines the case and settles it.

Q.—Where the merchant, instead of paying his duties, puts his goods in bond, what is the process? A.—He gets an order to put the goods designated in such a bonded warehouse as the merchant chooses, and the inspector is ordered to send them there.

By Senator Casserly—What do you do with the store-keepers' daily returns of goods received? A.—We pile them away.

Q.—And with the returns of the inspectors? A.—They are piled away by Mr. CLARKE.

Q.—Do you know in what manner those returns are piled away, by the calendar year or the fiscal year? A.—By the calendar year.

Q.—What capital is required to start a General Order store? A.—From $10,000 to $15,000.

Q.—And the profits are enormous, are they not? A.—I believe they are very large.

Q.—When poor people own goods that go into General Order stores, are they not dissatisfied with the charges? A.—I don't think poor people do import.

Q.—But they may own them, may they not? A.—I presume so.

Q.—Do they not complain of the charges? A.—I do not remember any case of complaint by poor men.

Q.—Is there not a widespread dissatisfaction about the charges? A.—I have heard so.

Q.—When did Mr. ARTHUR come into the office of Collector? A.—About six weeks ago.

By Senator Pratt—Has the General Order business decreased since the stoppage of night permits? A.—It has.

By Senator Casserly—To what extent did it reduce that business? A.—I do not know.

By Senator Pratt—I wish to know if you have heard of an order from the Collector that the first goods removed from the dock should be for public store, next for bonded warehouse and last for General Order? A.—There was such an order.

Q.—Would it not tend to the diminution of General Order business? A.—It would.

This ended the testimony of the witness.

The next witness was Mr. STEPHEN G. CLARKE, a Custom-house Deputy Collector of the ninth division, having charge of seizures and the institution of suits.

By the Chairman—Will you state the mode in which seizures are made? A.—All inspectors and night inspectors, Deputy Collectors, &c., can make seizures of their own motion for what they conceive to be violations of the law. It is their first duty to place the goods in question in the Custom-house in a strong room designated for the purpose. He then makes out a triplicate report, which he sends to the Surveyor, who sends one to the Collector and one to the Naval Officer. The Surveyor then has the fact of the seizure and a *précis* of the circumstances put on record in his books. After the reports are received and entered they are compared with one kept in the seizure-room. If the goods are found there according to the report, they have to be appraised by the Appraiser. If they appear to him to exceed $500, the District-Attorney is requested to institute proceedings. If the value is less, no action is taken until many have been collected. They are then advertised, and if no claimant appears for them they are sold at the end of twenty days. Usually, however, a claimant does appear, who exhibits his proofs, which are adjudicated on by myself acting for the Collector. In a case which occurred recently, a man was caught trundling away a barrel of molasses from the dock. It was seized, but when advertised it was claimed by a merchant, who proved that the man was not smuggling it, but stealing it, when it was seized by the night inspector. It was of course returned without charge. The witness here presented the blanks used in his division. After these had been examined, the Committee adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

ROME AND GERMANY.

The Pope's Letter to the Emperor William.

The *German Correspondent* publishes the following translation of the Pope's congratulatory letter to the Emperor of Germany on his assumption of the Imperial dignity:

Pope Pius IX. to the most illustrious and mighty Emperor greeting:

By the kind letter of your Majesty we have received a communication such as of itself elicits our congratulations, as well on account of the supreme dignity offered your Majesty as by reason of the general unanimity with which the Princes and free cities of Germany have conferred it on you. It is, therefore, with great joy that we have received the news of this event, which, as we trust, with the blessing of God on the efforts of your Majesty for the general good, will turn to the advantage, not only of Germany, but of all Europe. We return your Majesty, however, special thanks for the expression of your friendship for us, as we hope that it will not inconsiderably contribute to the protection of the liberty and the rights of the Catholic religion. On the other hand, we request your Majesty to be convinced that we shall neglect nothing by which, when the opportunity presents itself, we may be useful to your Majesty. In the meantime we pray the Giver of all good things to richly vouchsafe your Imperial and Royal Majesty all true happiness, and unite you with us in the bonds of the most perfect affection.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, (in the Vatican,) on the 6th day of March, 1871, in the twenty-fifth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS, P. P. IX.

Transfer of Erie Stock to the English Stockholders—Conclusion of the Celebrated Case.

In the United States Court, yesterday, in the case of HEATH and RAPHAEL *vs.* The Erie Railway Company, involving a claim to 60,054 shares of Erie stock, Commissioner WHITE made the following order: "Mr. COLEMAN, as receiver, presents a certificate held by him as receiver for 12,735 shares remaining in his hands, and announces his readiness to transfer the said stock to HEATH and RAPHAEL in pursuance of the order. The Erie Company produces the new certificates for 12,735 shares of stock made out in the name of HEATH and RAPHAEL as provided by the order, and also the written request from the Erie Company by Mr. GOULD, President, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to register the said new certificates for 12,735 shares. Counsel for HEATH and RAPHAEL asks the master to direct that Mr. COLEMAN make the transfer to HEATH and RAPHAEL, and that the said certificates for the 12,735 shares be canceled, so that the new certificates for the 12,735 be taken by the master, to remain in his hands as such master until the same be perfected as marketable by being registered with and certified by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and that therefore the said registered certificates be delivered over to HEATH and RAPHAEL, or their representatives, in compliance with the order, and the master so orders." This practically terminates the long-pending case of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, against JAMES FISK, Jr., JAY GOULD, and the other Erie directors.

ENGLAND.

The Condition of the Prince of Wales—The Meeting of Parliament—Future Legislative Work—The House of Lords—The Death of Lord Ellenborough—Mr. Helps' Suggestion—The Speakership.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1871.

The announcement that on Thursday the Prince of WALES had had a less quiet night than usual produced a renewal of anxiety, which has again abated on the publication of a more favorable bulletin. Of course it will be a long time before the Prince is himself again, even if the most sanguine expectations are realized, and there will naturally be fluctuations and periods of doubtful progress in his convalescence. It is proposed that, as soon as he is able to be moved, he shall go to Torquay, but it will be months, probably, before the plan can be carried out. A voyage to Madeira is also contemplated as a possibility. A great deal of nonsense has been written about the Prince's fever, and, among other things, it has been said that a malady of this kind always imparts to a man more force of character, for better or for worse, than he had before. It is true that any disorder which brings a man near to death, may, by the reflections which it produces in the moment of peril or of gradual recovery, have an important influence on his future life, and that a character which is so hard and obdurate as to resist these influences will probably display itself afterward in an unpleasant way. But it is ridiculous to suppose that the fever itself works any moral transformation in its victim; and, on the whole, it is rather more likely to leave him weaker in character, because weaker in physical energy, than he was before the attack. The Prince will have much to think of as he gets better, and it may be hoped that this will lead him to form some higher conceptions of the duties and privileges of his rank. That he should take, as some people think he will, to prayer-meetings, teetotal lectures and street-preaching, is neither probable nor desirable. The Queen, for the first time for many years, will hold Christmas at Windsor Castle. Of course, there will be the great baron of beef, and the boar's head, and other traditional dishes, but the festivities will be of a very sober character. Afterward, Her Majesty will go to her favorite sea-side home in the Isle of Wight, and come up in February to open Parliament. Today the Queen and several of her children attended a solemn service in Prince ALBERT's mausoleum.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament stands prorogued to the 6th of February, but will probably not meet till the following week. There are a number of serious questions which demand attention, and a stormy session seems to be expected, but I should not wonder if it proved to be a very quiet one. A purely negative policy may do in opposition, but it will not hold a Government together, and the Conservative leaders, divided among themselves, have not yet discovered an active policy which would not split up the party. To some extent this applies also to the Liberals, but they have got used to being in office and are more anxious to keep in than their opponents are to get in. If the Government produce a moderate common-sense programme, there will be a general disposition to support them; and, according to the doctrine of probabilities, it is to be expected that the rush of administrative misfortunes and misadventures which pursued them last session will not be renewed. The Government cannot help reintroducing the Ballot bill, and there will not be much of a fight against it, as many Conservatives are coming round to the opinion that it would rather work in their own favor, and that, in any case, it is inevitable. There will, however, be a struggle on the question of a scrutiny in the Commons, in order to justify the Lords making a concession on this point a condition of passing the bill. Apart from the Ballot, the Sanitary Measures and Mines Regulation bill, which are promised, are not likely to afford much scope for serious party fighting. If the Cabinet will only sit upon its chief and keep him quiet, it may have a peaceful session, with a good prospect of a majority at the general election next Winter, or in the succeeding Spring. But Mr. GLADSTONE has an effectual way of whistling up a wind, even in the deadest calm, which makes his colleagues and supporters tremble, even when everything is going on well.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The old celebrities of the House of Lords are gradually being thinned out. Lord ST. LEONARDS now lingers almost alone. Lord ELLENBOROUGH died yesterday morning at the ripe age of eighty-one. Although he did not speak often, and although his speech had little political weight, he was the first orator of the House of Lords. He was inferior to Mr. BRIGHT in the kind of speaking which suits a great public meeting, but by many good judges he was pronounced to be more than BRIGHT's equal in Parliamentary debate. Those who associate ELLENBOROUGH chiefly with his bombastic proclamation, when Governor-General of India, about the gates of Somnauth, will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that the characteristics of his oratory were its manly directness and simplicity of style. He was wanting in the tact, judgment and consideration for others which should distinguish a statesman, and had too much contempt for popular authority to submit to the reticences and restraints of Parliamentary discipline. He was an "impossible" Minister in such days as ours, and even Lord DERBY, who was much attached to him and valued his ability highly, was compelled to throw him over after a short experience. It seems to be admitted that next session the Lords must take in hand the revision of their Constitution, on penalty of having it done for them in a less gracious and satisfactory way. As Lord GRANVILLE and Lord SALISBURY are both in favor of life peerages, it may be expected that this expedient for strengthening the Upper House and identifying it more closely with the country, will now have a fair chance of being tried. Apart from the judicial element, which is supplied by a process of natural or professional selection, the new Peers who have been created of late years have done little to strengthen or distinguish the assembly. The strongest men in the House at the present moment, Lord GRANVILLE, the Duke of ARGYLE, Lord SALISBURY, Lord CARNARVON, Lord DERBY, inherited their seats, and the same may be almost said of Lord RUSSELL, although he was not actually born a Peer, except by courtesy as a Duke's son. Of the new Peers, Lord LAWRENCE stands almost alone as a man of any distinction or force of character, and he cannot be said to have shown much power as a politician, however shrewd and energetic as an official. A handsome private income, or "the grace of childlessness," as it has been called, is an essential qualific" for elevation to the peerage under existing conditions, and unduly restricts the field of choice. Life peerages would do good in enabling men who are afraid of the burden of a hereditary title to accept seats in the Upper House. Mr. ARTHUR HELPS, the author of *Friends in Council*, and Clerk of the Privy Council, has just published an interesting work called *Thoughts of Government*, in which, among other things, he recommends the American Senate as the best model for a Second Chamber, as less under the influence of popular impulse than our House of Lords. He proposes that there should be life peerages, that certain offices held for a term of years should entitle the holders to sit in the House of Lords, that a hereditary nobleman should not be allowed to take his seat until he was thirty years of age and had sat five years in the House of Commons, and should not be obliged to take his seat in the Upper House until he had enjoyed the title for ten years. He would also throw open the House of Lords to our colonial brethren, and thus "attract to a legitimate centre the ruling minds which are scattered throughout our vast dominions."

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The earliest duty of the House of Commons at the commencement of the session will be to elect "the first Commoner in the realm"—in other words, a Speaker. Mr. DENISON, who has filled this office since 1857, has decided to resign. He is now well on in years, has found the protracted sittings of recent sessions very trying to his health, and has also suffered from the death of his nephew and heir, Mr. E. DENISON, whom he loved as a son. According to modern custom, a pension of four thousand pounds a year and a peerage await his acceptance. The choice of a successor is not very easy. Mr. CARDWELL, (Secretary for War,) Mr. BRAND, (late "whipper-in" on the Liberal side,) and Mr. WHITBREAD, (a comparatively young man, who does not figure much in the debates, but is an influential wire-puller behind the scenes,) are all mentioned for the post; but Mr. BRAND is said to be most in favor with the Premier, but there are objections to him as too keen a partisan. It may seem a simple task to sit in a chair all night, and say the "Ayes have it," or the "Noes have it;" cry "Order, order," and choose from a number of members who all rise at once the one who is to have priority of speech, but it requires a great deal of tact, and suavity, and decision to discharge the duties properly, and there is also a great deal of private arrangement as to the business of the House which devolve on the Speaker. An Irish member, when asked why the Speaker had this name, answered that it was because he never spoke. If he desires to take part in a debate, which is very rare, he must appoint a substitute for the moment and take his place like an ordinary member in the body of the House. The name, of course, implies that the Speaker is the mouthpiece of the assembly, and speaks for it in its collective capacity. Once a Speaker had to put to the House a resolution declaring that he had accepted a bribe from the City of London, and had therefore "been guilty of a high crime," and as everybody cried "aye" and nobody "no," he had to declare the resolution carried. Next day he sent word he was ill, and a new Speaker was elected. The disgraced man was Sir JOHN TREVOR, (1695,) who was also the first of the Speakers to be recognized as the First Commoner in the country. There have been some Speakers who made up for their silence during debates by long-windedness in speaking for the House. One treated Queen ELIZABETH to an "excellent oration" for two hours, and another button-holed King JAMES for twice as long. But nowadays such long speeches are happily out of fashion. It may be mentioned that the Speaker, though he has power to rebuke a member, cannot support his authority by inflicting any other punishment of his own accord. He can "name" a member, but, as a Speaker once confessed, heaven only knows what would happen if he did. The threat is always enough. The new Speaker will be the one hundred and thirty-second of his order.

F. H. J.

FRANCE.

President Thiers and the Protestants of the Republic.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "On the same day that the stormy debate was taking place in the House respecting the ORLEANS Princes, M. THIERS was receiving the Consistory of the Protestant Church of Paris, whose President, M. le Pasteur GRAND PIERRE, found it necessary to go and thank M. le President for having authorized a synod of the Protestant Churches in France. M. THIERS made a rather remarkable little speech in reply:

"I thank you (he said) for the proof of sympathy you have given me. I am deeply touched at it. Overwhelmed with work, sometimes with grief, I am buoyed up only by the hope that I have the sympathies of all honest men; and when I hear men like you, so universally honored and so honorable, I cannot for one moment doubt that I have all those sympathies. Be convinced that, a stranger to all parties, merely a Frenchman solely devoted to the task of raising France from her misfortunes, my every thought, my constancy, and my courage are centered in that task. As regards the interests of your creed, I entertain the deepest respect for human conscience, and will constantly endeavor to maintain in its fullest integrity the principle of religious liberty. An immense majority applied for the convocation of your synod. Although greatly apprehensive of the consequences of religious controversy for the repose of souls (*sic*,) I was bound to yield to the wishes of the majority of your coreligionists. As your Church governs itself, I could not commit to other hands than your own the duty of pacification. But pray consider the state of France, consider her need of peace, moral and material, and I supplicate you not to allow religious quarrels to embitter the political dissensions that have ever disturbed our country. I know most of you personally; I feel the deepest esteem for you; and I feel sure that you will try to inaugurate that restoration of the privilege of your Church, by endeavoring yourselves to settle the differences which have arisen among you during the last few years in a spirit of union and concord. Schisms only promote the triumph of anti-religious doctrines. A humble and modest Magistrate of the French Republic, I cannot pretend to any influence on your religious convictions, (*sic*,) but, if my intervention can in any degree assist you in the accomplishment of your mission of peace, you may rely on my honest and disinterested co-operation. Good, in everything and under every form, is my wish, my object, my sole preoccupation. Help me, and I will help you."

Gen. Halleck's Last Illness.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 10.

Major-Gen. HENRY WAGER HALLECK, Commander of the Department of the South, died at his residence, on Second-street, between Green and Walnut, at 8:25 o'clock last evening, after an illness of nearly two months. Gen. HALLECK was attacked with hemorrhage of the bowels, about the 1st of last November, when dropsical symptoms appeared, and organic disease of the liver and heart was developed, which superinduced softening of the brain. Some days ago he appeared to be getting better, but took a relapse, and sank rapidly, remaining in a state of coma for twenty-four hours immediately preceding his death. During a portion of this time his respiration seemed to be labored, but became easy at last, and he passed away apparently unconscious of his condition or of anything around him, and evidently without pain. His end was a peaceful close to an eventful career.

The General leaves a wife, and a boy sixteen years of age. His personal staff were in attendance at his death-bed. Capt. S. C. LYFORD, of the staff, was in close attendance at his bedside for thirty-six hours previous to his death.

The Murderer McNevins to Have a New Trial.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have decided the appeal of WILLIAM H. McNEVINS from his conviction of murder in the first degree at General Sessions, and have granted him a new trial. Mr. Justice CARDOZO, giving the opinion of the Court, holds that on an indictment for murder the jury may convict the prisoner of any inferior degree of the offense, and that the Judge, in refusing a request to charge to that effect, erred, and erred in restricting the jury to a verdict of murder in the first degree or manslaughter in the third degree. "The right rule would have been for the Judge to say to the jury that under the indictment, a conviction of the principal offense or any less degree was allowable and then leave it to the jury to apply the facts to the definitions of the various grades of the crime and say which they thought was sustained. Any other course makes the Judge act also as a jury in respect to those degrees which he excludes from their consideration, because he determines as a matter of fact that the evidence will not support a certain verdict which he has never the right to do if there be any evidence leading in any degree to make out that crime." He adds that the jury might, on the evidence, have found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

For these reasons the judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered.

Contested Wills—The Belden and Gray Cases.

In the matter of the contested will of SAMUEL BELDEN, deceased, several witnesses were examined before Surrogate HUTCHINGS yesterday, when the case was adjourned until Monday. A portion of the testimony introduced by the contestants, tending to show that improper relations existed between the testator and his niece, the principal legatee, was taken in private by the Court. The general evidence was not of special interest. In the Gray matter another hearing also took place yesterday, and Dr. ALONZO CLARK was placed upon the stand to testify as to the mental condition of the testatrix and her capacity to execute a will, but as the witness had not perused the evidence thus far elicited, the examination was postponed for one week.

Is it a Spanish Conspiracy?

Gen. JORDAN, the Cuban leader, who was indicted before the Grand Jury for violating the Neutrality laws, was honorably discharged yesterday by Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Circuit Court. Judge BENEDICT recommended that the witnesses be indicted for perjury, and that the facts be sent to Washington, with a view to ascertain if the Spanish authorities had anything to do with the conspiracy against Gen. JORDAN.

THE STATE BANKING SYSTEM.

Interesting Extracts from the Annual Report of the Superintendent.

We make the following extracts from the annual report of Bank Superintendent D. C. HOWELL, just submitted to the Legislature:

"The privilege of issuing circulating notes appears to have been considered for the past few years of much more importance than formerly to the city banks, and has always been regarded as indispensable to the country banks, to enable them to perform a duty the banks owed to the communities in which they were located; that is, to furnish the means to purchase and market the surplus products of the country, and facilities to carry on manufacturing, commercial and other business interests. In the days when banks were chartered by the Legislature this was thought to be a very important consideration, and had great influence in chartering and locating the banks, thus distributing among our citizens these facilities in localities where they were most needed. The wisdom of such discrimination and the beneficial effects of such facilities, furnished in former times, I have no doubt have been and are familiar to many members of your honorable body.

The argument that is so often used in favor of the national and against the State banking system, drawn from the uniformity of the currency issued under the former, which avoids the payment of a discount in certain localities on the notes issued by banks in other States, would hardly apply, of late years, to the banks organized and doing business under the laws of this State, as they were required by law, in addition to redeeming their circulating notes in gold and silver at their counters, to redeem them at a discount of one-quarter of one per cent, in the City of New-York, the great commercial centre of the Union. The competition of the city banks for the business of redeeming and returning this circulation to the country banks issuing it, reduced the account allowed by law much below this figure, in fact to a mere trifle, barely sufficient to cover the labor and expense of handling and paying the express charges on the currency returned. The amount of discount thus received by the country banks on its circulation redeemed in New-York was so trifling, and the benefits growing out of par redemption so great to the public at large, by thus insuring to our citizens a currency at par throughout the Union, that there would be no objection on the part of the banks of our State to the passage of a law, or an amendment of the present one, compelling them to redeem their circulation at par in the City of New-York in the event of the repeal by Congress of the prohibitory tax on the circulation of the State banks. With the repeal of this tax, which would permit the State banks to resume their relations with the business interests of the country, no doubt new banks would be organized in localities requiring banking facilities, and the present ones reorganized and placed upon a footing to enable them to perform the duties formerly expected from them.

The condition of the country, at the time of the passage of the law taking the circulation of the State banks, need not be referred to, as it is familiar to all. The imposition of the tax was regarded by many as a necessary and important measure to enable the Government to carry out its financial policy, and raise funds to conduct the war in which it was then engaged; but may it not now be said that the necessity no longer exists, and that many who then regarded it as a necessity are now of the opinion that a repeal of the tax at this time would aid rather than retard the Government in its present effort to fund a portion of its debt? Another forcible argument for the repeal may be found in the fact that the new lines of railroad completed in the last few years, and the various lines now in process of construction, penetrating the interior and remote portions of our State, and furnishing facilities of communication to hitherto isolated regions, have created, and will further create, at various points along these lines, new business centres.

Another consideration that may be urged in favor of reviving and extending the banking system of our State is to be found in the arbitrary limitation of the national banking system to conditions as they existed at the time it was inaugurated, a limitation having in view, at the adoption of the system, considerations of an entirely different character from the ordinary business wants of the people, and, in fact, leaving them almost entirely out of sight. This naturally arose from the importance of the great question then engaging the public mind, nearly to the entire exclusion of other subjects. It is unnecessary for me to express my opinion as to how far the national system then adopted was calculated to meet the wants of the people at the time, or to refer to the inequalities of the distribution of banking facilities then made. It lacks the first and chief requisite of a true national system of finance, in the rigid inflexibility of its methods, in its lack of adaptation of the business wants of a growing, diversified and changing population, with new and ever-varying conditions, wrought out from experience incident to great resources apparently dormant and undeveloped, awaiting a growing population and concentration of capital to transform and utilize them, and thus fails to reach and supply the wants of our people.

The amount of bank notes returned to the Department and burned during the year was $67,777, of which $50,914 had been issued by banking associations and individual bankers, and $16,863 by incorporated or safety fund banks. Twelve banks have been credited with unredeemed circulation to the amount of $64,735, the time for redemption having expired; this amount, together with the notes burned, making an aggregate of $113,502 canceled circulation.

The circulating notes outstanding on the 1st of October were, by the books of this Department, $3,141,435 50, of which $1,383,525 was secured by deposits of stocks, bonds and mortgages in cash, and $757,910 50 was issued by incorporated and safety fund banks that were not required under their original charters to make a deposit for the protection of their circulation.

The securities of all kinds held by the Superintendent were, on the 1st day of October, $2,580,350 61, of which $2,055,980 63 were held for banks, and $525,378 98 were held for trust companies."

The Broadway Widening—Judge Cardozo's Decision Sustained.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has rendered its decision on the appeal from the decision of Judge CARDOZO, setting aside the report of the original Commissioners, and directing a new report to be made by newly-appointed Commissioners, in conformity with the act of the Legislature. The appeal was heard before Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judges BARNARD and LEARNED, the latter delivering the opinion of the Court, in which he says: The only substantial points raised are two. First, that the Court below found the awards unfair as to the City only, and should have set aside the proceedings in that respect alone. In respect to that the Court holds that Judge CARDOZO followed the statute, and even if viewed as a matter of judicial discretion, that discretion had been wisely exercised. As to the second point on appeal, that the act was unconstitutional in so far as it impaired a contract created by the original report, the Court holds that the act is not unconstitutional or in violation of the contract, which was only to pay what the property was worth, and, on good cause shown, the Court had a right to order a re-examination of the value of the property.

Pigeon Shooting—Judge Barnard Takes a Hand—The Bennett-Douglas Match.

Yesterday morning Mr. DE FORREST obtained from Judge BARNARD an injunction restraining Mr. BERGH from interfering in the Douglas-Bennett pigeon match at Jerome Park. Accordingly, Police were stationed at the gate to keep out representatives of the hostile Society—an unnecessary precaution, as it proved, Mr. BERGH having determined to rest the case on the indictment against PAINE and BOGARDUS. The match was won by Mr. DOUGLAS, his score being 23 killed, and Mr. BENNETT's 20 killed, out of the 25 trapped for each. Among the spectators were Recorder HACKETT, who acted as referee, and Mayor A. O. HALL, whose urgent private affairs forced him to temporarily resign his municipal office.

Police Trials.

Seventeen policemen were arraigned before Commissioner MANIERRE. STEPHEN CARRICK, Twenty-ninth Precinct, had a second hearing on the charge of taking $257 out of the pockets of ALEXANDER WARD, of No. 152 West Forty-ninth-street, whom he found drunk in the streets. The case was referred to the Board.

HENRY BROWN, of No. 206 Delancey-street, complained that after he had been locked up in a cell of the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, he was clubbed by Officer ROBERT NEIL, but Sergeant BROOKS showed that when NEIL took the prisoner back he left his club in the office, and that BROWN was very drunk and disorderly. The case was dismissed.

Erie's New Vice-President.

The speculation as to who should fill the place in the Erie Railway management made vacant by the death of Col. FISK, is at an end. At a meeting of the Directors, Mr. O. H. P. ARCHER was elected to the vacant position. Mr. ARCHER has been a Director of the Company for some years, and was a warm friend of Col. FISK. The office of Controller of the Company has been abolished, and in its stead an Auditing Committee has been appointed. This Committee consists of Messrs. HENRY THOMPSON, HORATIO N. OTIS and JOHN HILTON. Mr. JOHN H. COMBS has been appointed Mr. ARCHER's private secretary, the same position which he held during Mr. FISK's Vice-Presidency.

A Kerosene Disaster.

An explosion occurred yesterday morning in the kerosene oil-works of JOHN M. JEREMIAH & Co., at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River, slightly burning NICHOLAS MUSSING, one of the employes, who was lighting a fire at the time. The explosion set fire to the premises, doing a damage of $5,000 to property, which is insured for $3,000 in the Andes, of Cincinnati.

LAW REPORTS.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Saturday: Nos. 192, 193, 194, 221, 222, 224, 225, 229, 230, 131, 232, 233, 234, 235, 237½. The Court will adjourn on Saturday, Jan. 13.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 12.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Judges Barnard and Cardozo.

Salters et al. *vs.* Pruyn et al.; decree of the Surrogate reversed. Opinions by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM and Judge BARNARD.

Elisha Bloomer *vs.* Thomas P. Sturges; as the Judges disagree, the case is ordered to the Second Department.

Frederick S. Kirtland et al. *vs.* Daniel S. Schenck et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

William O'Neil *vs.* The People; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

William H. McNevins *vs.* The People; judgment reversed and new trial ordered in Sessions. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

In the matter of the widening of Broadway; order affirmed. Opinion of the Court by Judge LEARNED, Judge BARNARD dissenting.

Gottlieb Hanseman *vs.* Erasmus Sterling; order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

James L. Mitchell *vs.* Cassius M. Reed; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge BARNARD.

In the matter of Henry P. Bainbridge et al.; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Charles Turner *vs.* William S. Lee; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Russell Sturges et al. *vs.* Paul N. Spofford et al.; order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Philip F. Pistor *vs.* Amos F. Hatfield, &c.; appeal dismissed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Cardozo.

Carl Struver *vs.* Charles C. Taber et al.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Marine Bank of Chicago *vs.* Tunis Van Brunt; order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Cardozo.

Lewis B. Howe *vs.* Samuel B. Potter; order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

Isaac E. Smith, &c., *vs.* Nelson Holland et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

The People ex rel. Shelton *vs.* Henrietta Gower; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

William Watson *vs.* David L. Guardian; order reversed, without costs. Opinion by Judge CARDOZO.

William J. Stokes *vs.* Jeremiah S. Johnson et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 12.

By Judge Barrett.

Shepard, &c., *vs.* Weiss, &c.; default opened upon payment of trial fee and $10 costs of this motion, and upon defendant stipulating to try (if reached) upon the 19th inst.

Clark et al. *vs.* Hayward; motion denied with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Mary E. McDermott; custody of the child awarded to the petitioner.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Day et al. *vs.* Ruprecht et al.; case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Meyer *vs.* Hazard; order granted.
Converse *vs.* Ehrlich; order granted.
Paine *vs.* Reeder; order granted.
Young *vs.* Eibert; judgment on demurrer.

By Judge Freedman.

Donnell *vs.* Donnell; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 12.

By Judge Loew.

Jewett *vs.* Brent; motion granted.
Leviness *vs.* Clausen; motion denied, without costs.
Bantell *vs.* The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company; motion to open default denied. (See memorandum for counsel.)
Taylor *vs.* Ryan; see memorandum for counsel.
Hunt *vs.* Kelly; motion granted.
Robinson *vs.* Brinkerhoff; motion granted.
Lorenz *vs.* May; motion to discharge attachments against property of defendants granted, with $10 costs.
Jung *vs.* Murphy; default opened.
Mincho *vs.* Schwartz; attachment vacated.
Broomer *vs.* Wolf; reference ordered.
Mott *vs.* Holland; appeal dismissed.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Gross *vs.* Scott; judgment amended by striking out, complaint dismissed and motion denied.
Wolf *vs.* Coulter; motion may stand for ten days.
Vosburg *vs.* Brewster et al.; case settled.
Frank *vs.* Lowenstein; motion denied.
Ninth National Bank *vs.* Baker; motion granted.

By Judge Larremore.

Klabee *vs.* Lowenstein; motion granted without costs.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 12.

Before Presiding Justice Ingraham, and Justices Barnard and Cardozo.

EXAMINATION OF BOOKS BEFORE TRIAL.

Gottlob Houseman vs. Erasmus Sterling.—In this case the Court has decided that it is not the practice in this district to grant orders to compel the production of books and papers on the examination of a party before trial.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Daly and Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly.

BUILDER'S CONTRACTS AND WAIVER OF CONDITIONS—IMPORTANT TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

William S. Barton vs. Isaac Herman and John Barry.—This action was brought to foreclose a mechanic's lien of plaintiff as sub-contractor against a building of which the defendant, Isaac Herman, was owner, and John Barry, the other defendant, first contractor. The building contract between Herman and Barry contained a provision that the contract price should be paid in eight installments, each of which was to be payable only on the certificate of Augustus Meyer, the architect of the building, that the work had been properly completed proportionate to the terms of the contract. The cause was referred to a referee, who reported in favor of the plaintiff.

From the decision of the referee the present appeal is taken. Judge ROBINSON, in rendering the decision of the Court, reversing the decision of the referee in the case, says: "Where a party contracts to do work, and that the whole shall be completed to the satisfaction of a third person, in an action to recover the stipulated price, he must aver and prove the work was done to the entire satisfaction of such third person. (The proof in this case was simply that the work had been performed according to the contract.) So far as the architect had given certificates, the parties were concluded by them, and so far as payments were made by the owner without certificates, the payments could not be recalled because not due, but they did not preclude the owner from making reclamation for defects in the uncertified work, or from requiring them to be supplied as a condition precedent to the final payment, when the buildings were completely finished. The superintendence and control of the work by the architect continued during all the time it was going on, and the only interference of the owner was in making payments of one or two installments without being legally required to do so. Out of the latter fact there can be no inference of any waiver of the requirements that the work should be subject to the approval of the architect, and the undisputed proof being that it was not so, there can be no ground for finding a performance of the contract in this respect. But, no certificate being produced for the final payment, there can be no recovery for any further amounts. The necessity for the production of such certificate upon such a contract as that in question is well established. * * * * * In this case the referee overrules the defense as well of the architect's disapproval as of the want of his certificate for the final payment, and the only ground assigned for such a finding is that payments were made after the alleged bad work had been performed and certificates given by the architect. While the referee might, on defendant's statement, find the owner had made the sixth and seventh payments without certificates, I am of the opinion this did not waive production of the final one certifying that the building was completely finished. There is no proof of any agreement to waive any of the certificates, founded on any new consideration, nor of any declaration of the owner that he would waive it. His right to exact the certificates was several as to each, and while he might, as matter of favor, advance the contractor all previous payments, he could yet, on final settlement, require it for the last. There results from his so acting no such equitable estoppel as would ensue from a course of dealing with reference to the terms of a subsisting contract in allowing the other party to commit himself into pursuing a line of conduct somewhat variant from its terms, but which, on objection, might have been corrected, and then insisting upon a complete forfeiture, after the *laches*, as an excuse for his own neglect to perform further duties by him agreed to be performed. Without considering the numerous other points of objection to the referee's report, taken on the part of the defendant, Herman, I am of the opinion the judgment should be reversed, the report of the referee set aside, and a new trial ordered; costs to abide the event."

A. Blumenstiel for Herman, the appellant; W. McDermott for Barton, the respondent.

United States vs. State Liens.

In the matter of the disposition of the proceeds of the ship *Eddie* now on the registry of the United States District Court, counsel for a creditor of the vessel to whom $4,000 was owing for repairs, put in a claim to have the amount paid out of the proceeds in the registry of the Court, but yesterday Judge BLATCHFORD decided that the claim is not a legal one, it being a lien to be adjusted under the State law.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116¾	2,000 C. & T. 2d guar. by L. S. & M. S.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115½	2,000 C. P. & Ash. old	[illegible]
2,000 do.	115	10 Merch. Ex. Bank	[illegible]
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	[illegible]	20 Bank Commerce	112½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	110¾	20 Am. Ex. Bank	112
2,000 do.	110	10 Bank of Republic	116
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	[illegible]	10 Hanover Bank	102½
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	111⅝	20 Fourth Nat. Bank	110¾
20,000 do.	111⅝	20 Phœnix Bank	100
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109	100 Md. Coal	23
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115⅞	100 Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]
5,000 Va. 6s, Con.	52½	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 do.	52½	600 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	55½
4,000 N. C. F. Act. '66	23	200 do.	[illegible]
10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July	[illegible]	100 Adams Express	[illegible]
20,000 Mo. 6s, do.	[illegible]	100 Wells-Fargo Exp.	[illegible]
12,000 do.	96¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	[illegible]	5 Am. Mer. U. Exp.	[illegible]
2,000 Ark. 6s, F. Act.	54	100 do. bet. call	60½
1,000 N. Y. S. 7s, B. L. R.	102¾	100 U. S. Exp.	[illegible]
6,000 Alb. & Susq. 1st	100½	100 do. b. c.	[illegible]
2,000 Alb. & Susq. 3d	96	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. R.	96½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d	[illegible]	300 do. bet. call	[illegible]
5,000 Mich. S. F. Bds.	103½	100 Erie	[illegible]
5,000 Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	100 Harlem	117
27,000 C. Pac. G. Bds.	103	100 Mich. Cen.	117
1,000 do.	102½	27 do.	118½
21,000 U. Pac. 1st	92	100 L. S. & M. S. Scrip	87½
5,000 do.	92¼	200 L. S. & M. S. b. c.	91
10,000 do.	92½	600 Clev. & P. guar.	91½
5,000 U. Pac. L. G. bs	82	88 do.	91
1,000 do.	83¼	14 do.	92
2,000 U. Pac. Inc. bs	87	50 Chi. & N. W.	69
2,000 do.	87½	400 do. b. c.	69
2,000 Ill. Cen. Bds.	103	200 do.	69
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. bs	98½	200 do.	69
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st	101	100 N. J. Cen.	110½
1,000 Han. & N. 1st	87½	25 Mil. & St. Paul	54
10,000 C. R. I. & Pac. 7s	102½	200 do.	54
2,000 Gt. West. 7s, '88	90	300 do. bet. call	54
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	106½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80
7,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	100	100 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	104	300 Tol., Wab. & W.	74
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d	100	500 do. bet. call	74
10,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th	94	15 P., Ft. W. & C. G.	95
20,000 Ohio & Miss. 2d	84	200 Del., Lack. & W.	104
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st l. d.	98	200 do.	105
5,000 C. & Mil. 1st	95	200 Ohio & Miss.	47
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st	91	500 U. Pac. bet. call	32
3,000 do.	[illegible]	200 do.	32
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d	73	700 do.	32
5,000 do.	73	300 do. c.	32
10,000 L. S. Div. Bds.	94		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115½	100 Con. Coal of Md. b. c.	42
220,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅞	100 Pacific Mail. b. c.	55
34,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115	100 U. States Ex. b. c.	62
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62, n.	109	200 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	96
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110	50 do.	96
1,000 do.	110	10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	92
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67, b. s.	111	1000 do. bet. call	92
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	112	300 Erie R. bet. call	34
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	115	300 Erie Pf.	60
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	111	500 Reading b. 3	114
10,000 do.	111	7 Mich. Cen.	118
60,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109	20 do.	117
50,000 do.	109	100 Panama	75
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109	200 Clev. & Pitts. Guar.	91
10,000 Mo. 6s	[illegible]	200 do. b 3	91
10,000 do.	97	75 do.	91
2,000 Ark. 7s, Lev. to L. R. & Ft. S. R.	50	42 do.	92
5,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L.	94	1200 Un. Pac. bet. call	32
13,000 Cen. P. Gold bds.	102	100 Chicago & N. W.	69
10,000 do.	102	500 do. bet. call	69
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.	92	300 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	92
10,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	87	200 do. b 10	92
7,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	100	200 do.	92
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. bds.	98	100 N. J. Central	110
5,000 do.	98	100 N. J. Cen. Scrip	109
7,000 do.	98	150 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	88
100 West. Union Tel.	71	200 Chicago & R. I.	109
200 do. bet. call	71	200 Mil. & St. Paul	54
100 Quick. M. Co. b. c.	35	100 do.	54
100 Canton Co.	80	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	80
200 do.	75	200 Tol., Wab. & Wes.	73
200 do.	80	300 Del., Lack. & W.	104
200 do. b 60	79	100 Boston, H. & E.	3
200 do.	78	100 Alton & T. H. Pf.	57
100 Md. Coal Co.	24	200 Chicago & Alton	119
100 Quicksilver Pf. b. c.	39	200 C. C. & I. Cen.	21
100 do.	31	300 Ohio & Miss. b. c.	47

FRIDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

Money is now in good supply to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum. The Discount Brokers cannot place Merchant paper, not accommodated at Bank at 7 ⅌ cent. better than 8 to 12 ⅌ cent. per annum. The failure noticed a few days since of a heavy Domestic Commission-house somewhat impaired confidence. Another failure in the Straw Goods business is reported to have taken place yesterday.

Gold is partially firmer than yesterday, while Foreign Bills, if anything, are lower on a dull demand for Saturday's steamer. Sales of Gold 108¾@⅞@109@⅛@109 ⅌ cent. Exchange on London, 60 days, 109@109⅛ ⅌ cent., with few cash transactions better than 109¼ ⅌ cent., less a brokerage. Later in the day a larger demand was reported at 109¼ ⅌ cent.

The Stock market is firm; the business active, and speculation in the Railroads and Western Telegraph decidedly confident. The established Railway Mortgages come in for a good share of attention. The Pacifics and the old Western Mortgages are in demand, the former looking to higher figures at home and on the Continent of Europe, the latter going up on investment orders to buy.

The Public Funds are firmer, on the advance in Gold, on the 5-20s dealt in abroad, and the 1867s closed at 111⅞@113 ⅌ cent. The New 5 ⅌ Cents are in good demand at 109⅞ ⅌ cent. The long 6 ⅌ Cents of 1881 are up ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent., and the Currency 6 ⅌ Cents (advanced to the Pacific Roads) are very strong at 115¼@115⅜ ⅌ cent. The 1862s 5-20s, both Coupon and Registered, continue to range near the price of Gold, the accrued Interest since November being taken into the account.

The Stock of the Erie Road is an exception to the general buoyancy of the New-York and Western Roads. The sales in the Hall of the Exchange, not on the official report of business, were quite large, at 34½@35 ⅌ cent. Conjecture is at fault in regard to the probable course of the Stock and the administration of the Road, and within a day or two less importance is attached to the effect of the removal of FISK by death on the future control. The other members of the Ring are evidently intrenching themselves against the attempts of the English and American parties seeking to dislodge them from control, and have even resorted to the diversion of petitions to the Legislature in their own behalf! These are not likely, however, to affect the action of the new Attorney-General.

The Union Pacific General Superintendent reports by telegraph today that the December traffic was $535,000, subject to extra expenses ($45,000 in amount) for clearing the track in December and providing against obstructions in January. The

Gross for December	$535,000
Expenses and extra expenses	350,000
Net earnings of month	$185,000

After the late Boards the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night. Gold was strong, and so were the Public Funds. The Pacific Mortgages, 103 for Centrals, 92¾ for Unions.

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 12.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States, New 5s	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111¼	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	111¾	111⅞
American Gold	108⅞	109
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96	96⅜
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	92⅜	92¾
Reading	114¼	114½
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	109⅜
North-west Common	69¼	70⅜
North-west Preferred	92	92⅜
Pacific Mail	55⅛	55¾
St. Paul Preferred	80¼	80
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54¼
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅞	74⅛
Western Telegraph	70⅞	71⅛
Erie	34⅛	35⅛
Union Pacific	31¼	32⅜
Lake Shore	90¾	91⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88	88

At the very close the market for the Railroads was strong.

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114⅞	5-20 reg., '67	111⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111⅞
5-20 reg., '62	110	5-20 reg., '68	111⅞
5-20 coup., '62	110	5-20 coup., '68	112
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coup.	110
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s, reg., '81	109⅞
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s, coup., '81	109⅞
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s, Currency	115⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅛		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the State Stocks:

Tenn. 6s, old	[illegible]	Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	50
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64½	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '81	105
N. Car. 6s, old	[illegible]	Ind. 5s	[illegible]
N. Car. Fund. Act, '66	[illegible]	Mich. 6s, '78	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	16½	Mich. 6s, '83	[illegible]
N. Car. Special tax	12	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	105
S. Car. 6s	49	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	105
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	32	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s, April & Oct.	32	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	95	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	[illegible]
La. 6s, Levee bds. of '75	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	77
Conn. 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	74
R. I. 6s	[illegible]		

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. and Hud. Canal	124	Quick. Mining Co.	35
Maryland Coal Co.	24	Quick. Mining Co. Pf.	31
American Coal	42	Adams Express	91
Spring Mount. Coal	59	Wells-Fargo Ex.	59
Canton Co., Balt.	79	American M. U. Ex.	60
Consol. Coal of Md.	42	United States Ex.	62
West. Union Tel.	71	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	55

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

Gold receipts	$372,616 68
Gold payments	478,235 52
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	871,696 52
Currency payments	202,469 52
Currency balance	7,696,091 60
Customs	400,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	127½	128
Pennsylvania Central	60⅜	60½
Reading	114⅞	115
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26	26½
Northern Central	40	
Lehigh Navigation	40¼	40½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅜	92½

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad during the month of December were:

1871	$169,607
1870	119,073
Increase, 1871	$50,534
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	$1,643,783
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870	1,347,533
Increase, 1871	$296,250

Earnings for the first week of January, 1872, of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad:

First week of January, 1872	$85,281 40
First week of January, 1871	77,520 22
Increase	$12,761 08

The Bank of British North America, New-York Agency, (over Bank of New-York,) advertises to issue Commercial credits for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, South America, Japan and China. The Bank also deals in Foreign Exchange, as buyer and seller, in Cable transfers of Money and in travelers' credits. See card in another part of the TIMES.

The Hope Fire Office has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Twenty-second Annual Report of the United States Life Insurance Company (Broadway and Warren-street) shows an increase (in gross) for 1871 of $1,148,000. They paid out on losses by death $190,000; on surrendered Policies, $249,000; on Dividends to policy-holders, $374,000; Interest on subscribed Capital, $14,000, and for commissions, advertising, salaries, contingent expenses of Office, &c., $460,000—in all, $1,117,000. The securities and cash held by the Company amount to $3,717,000, while the liabilities, including reserve of $3,609,000, against $19,571,000 outstanding Policies, (as for cost of reinsurance,) amount to $3,268,000, leaving divisible surplus of $449,000.

A letter from one of the correspondents of the TIMES, traveling in the South, on the exhausted appearance of certain sections of Virginia, was recently copied into the London *Times*. It called forth a reply in the Money column of that paper, from one of the Virginia Emigration Agents in London, who undertook to traverse the conclusions, rather than statement of facts, of our correspondent. It would be curious to inquire into the success of this Agent in seducing English or other European emigration into Virginia, since the very recent conduct of the Legislature of that Commonwealth on public faith and the treatment of the State Debt. The magnitude of the debt is of itself sufficiently startling to bring reflection to new-comers and new tax-payers from abroad. The practical repudiation of the latest pledges of faith as to refunding and resuming interest on the debt is still worse. The current report that the State Treasury held a large cash balance at the very time that the act of the Legislature suspending the January Interest was passed, only aggravates the inexcusable and disgusting nature of the proceeding. Altogether, it is safe to predict that Foreign emigration across the Potomac will be slow this year.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, the Bankers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, report that of $15,000,000 Six ⅌ Cent. Gold Mortgage less than $2,000,000 now remain with the Company, and these Bonds they hope soon to close out.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $1,617,906; amount marketed, $1,757,808.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Demand for the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Has been rapidly on the increase since the opening of the new year. Large sales have been made for cash, and in exchange for 5-20s and other marketable securities. They are for less than $16,500 per mile on finished road, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on the whole issue. The Bonds are authorized for the extra equipment and necessary buildings required to accommodate the business now offered. We cheerfully recommend them to all investors. Price 90 and Interest. Full particulars on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

For sale at 90 and interest by

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.

A liberal commission allowed to Bankers and Brokers.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.—First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, redeemable 1st July, 1900, principal and interest guaranteed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, for sale at ninety and accrued interest from Jan. 1, by the

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The fact is generally admitted that the funding of ALL the 5-20s into bonds bearing a LOWER RATE OF INTEREST is only a question of time, and the public will, therefore, recognize the importance of an IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE of 5-20s at their present premium into other securities ENTIRELY SAFE, and yielding a LARGER INCOME. We unhesitatingly recommend to holders of 5-20s in exchange the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 7.30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, which we offer at par and accrued interest in currency.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, No. 9 Wall-st., New-York. FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—FLOUR in good demand; Superfine Winter at $5 50@$5 80; Extra Winter at $5 75@$6 15; Double Extra Winter, $6 25@$6 65. WHEAT—Spring opened firm at $1 32@$1 33; closed at $1 32; Winter firm; held above buyers' views. CORN in good demand for Mixed and Yellow, on track, at 41½c.@42½c.; Mixed, sacked, at 52c. OATS in fair demand, advanced; Mixed, on track, at 37c.@37½c.; sacked at 44c.@46c. BARLEY quiet; strictly prime Iowa at 78c. RYE higher; No. 2 in elevator, at 82c.@83c. WHISKY steady, at 89c. TOBACCO quiet and steady. HEMP nominal. BAGGING heavy. PORK dull at $13. Dry-salted MEATS in good demand for round lots at lower prices; holders refuse to make concessions; sales of Clear Rib Sides, twenty days in salt, at 5¾c.@6c.; packed in casks at 6½c. BACON—Shoulders easier at 6½c.; Clear Sides at 7¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS at 12½c.@13c. HOGS quiet at $3 80@$4 20; bulk of sales at $4@$4 15. CATTLE firm at $2 50@$6 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—SHIPMENTS by rail—30,000 bbls. Corn. FLOUR—Light city trade only at unchanged prices. WHEAT dull and nominal; sales, 300 bushels; Port Washington Club at $1 40; 200 bushels White Western at $1 53. CORN dull and heavy; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Western, in railroad elevator, at 62c.; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY dull; no sales. PORK dull at $13 50. LARD dull at 9c.@9½c. HIGHWINES—Small lots selling at 91c. CATTLE—Receipts, 24 cars, making the supply 268 cars, against 255 cars the same time last week; offerings light—not enough for the demand; market firm; price steady; sales, 140 Illinois Steers, 1,050 to 1,325 lbs., at $5 12½@$6. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600 head; market active and firm; sales, 470 Michigan, 85 to 105 lbs., at $6 25@$7 20; 400 Ohios, 77 to 86 lbs., at $5 25; 340 Indiana, averaging 95 lbs., at $6 75. HOGS—Receipts, 700 head; market dull and drooping; prices a shade easier; sales at $4 40@$4 45 for medium to good; the bulk of the sales was at $4 45.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12.—FLOUR in fair demand; Family, $6 65@$7. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 50@$1 55. CORN in good demand at 43c. No. 1 White scarce and firm at 52c. RYE firm at 83c.@87c. OATS in fair demand and firm at 38c.@39c. BARLEY unchanged. PORK dull and unchanged at $12 12½@$12 25. LARD quiet and weak; Steam, 8¼c.@8½c.; Kettle, 9c.@9½c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak; Shoulders, 4¼c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 6¼c.@6½c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.; Clear Sides 7¼c.@7½c. HAMS, 12½c. Live HOGS quiet and weak at $4 25@$4 40; receipts, 4,000 head. WHISKY steady at 89c. Green MEATS dull and drooping; Shoulders, 4¼c.@4½c.; Sides, 5¾c.@6¼c.; Hams, 7c.@7½c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—FLOUR—Spring Extra firm at $6 25@$6 50 for medium to choice. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at $1 22, cash, $1 23¾, seller February; No. 1 at $1 24, cash. OATS—No. 2 easier at 29c. CORN—No. 2 Mixed lower; sales at 51½c. RYE—No. 1 steady at 65c. BARLEY weak; No. 2 Spring, 60c. PROVISIONS lower. PORK, $12 50. HAMS, in pickle, 9¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 4¼c.; Short Clear middles, 6½c. LARD, 8½c. Live HOGS dull and lower; sales at $4 15@$4 25; Dressed, $4 85. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 12.—FLOUR steady; sales 1,500 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White Winter; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 71. CORN dull; sales, in car lots, at 66c. BARLEY held at $1 02 for Up-lake Canada; $1 10 for Bay Quinte. RYE held at 88c. for Western. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $30@$32 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 95c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 50c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 12.—COTTON active and excited; Middling, 21c.@21¼c.; net receipts, 5,781 bales; gross, 6,397 bales; exports to Liverpool, 2,532 bales; to Cork, 2,227 bales; to a Baltic port, 3,320 bales; coastwise, 4,440 bales; sales, 10,000 bales; stock, 150,137 bales; net receipts of the week, 30,019 bales; gross, 32,600 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,409 bales; to the Continent, 9,450 bales; coastwise, 6,161 bales; sales of the week, 46,000 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.—COTTON active and firm; Middling, 20¾c.@21c.; net receipts, 3,776 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,752 bales; coastwise, 1,337 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 76,001 bales; net receipts of the week, 22,221 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,931 bales; to the Continent, 7,855 bales; coastwise, 4,409 bales; sales of the week, 14,100 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 12.—COTTON active and advancing; Middling, 20¾c.; net receipts, 1,859 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,167 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 53,267 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,776 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,952 bales; coastwise, 4,490 bales; sales of the week, 7,300 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	30	Rosin, bbls.	2,164
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,059
Cotton, bales	3,353	Pork, pkgs.	1,732
Copper, bbls.	54	Beef, pkgs.	73
Copper, cakes	19	Cut-meats, pkgs.	3,538
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	160	Grease, pkgs.	18
Eggs, bbls.	397	Lard, pkgs.	2,980
Flour, bbls.	9,787	Lard, kegs	48
Wheat, bushels	4,280	Stearine, pkgs.	36
Corn, bushels	26,400	Butter, pkgs.	1,685
Oats, bushels	14,025	Cheese, pkgs.	2,794
Malt, bushels	1,300	Tallow, pkgs.	53
Barley, bushels	9,500	Lard-oil, bbls.	70
Grass-seed, bags	1,520	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,856
Beans, bbls.	237	Pea-nuts, bags	714
Peas, bushels	800	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	152
Corn-meal, bbls.	300	Starch, boxes	1,050
B. E. Peas, bags	130	Sumac, bags	25
Hemp, bales	25	Tea, half chests	654
Hops, bales	76	Tobacco, hhds.	48
Hides, No.	550	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	324
Hides, bales	37	Whisky, bbls.	581
Leather, sides	12,580	Wool, bales	143
Moss, bales	37	Oil, bbls.	135
Molasses, (N. O.) bbls.	392	Green Apples, bbls.	221
Spirits Turp., bbls.	323	Spelter, pcs.	300
Crude Turp., bbls.	300		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Bona*, for Queenstown and orders—25,912 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Washington*, for Havre—23 bales Cotton, 87 cases Sewing-machines, 30 crotches Mahogany, 3 bbls. Flour, 209 boxes Bacon, 30 bags Cotton, 20 bbls. Oysters, 5 cases Essence Oils, 24 pkgs. Fruits, 50 boxes Shoulders, 2 cases Cigars, 3,057 lbs. Lard, 4 pkgs. Hams, 1 cask Whisky, 704 tcs. Lard, 120 bbls. Potashes, 3 casks Sperm Oil, 2 Lathes, 70 tcs. Grease, 19 tcs. Sausage Skins.

By the ship *J. P. Chapman*, for Antwerp—5,324 bbls. Resin, 288 bales Cotton, 17 bbls. Whalebone, 273 bags Clover-seed, 102,046 lbs. Tallow, 280 tcs. Lard, 54 pkgs. Lard, 100 boxes Bacon, 200 bbls. Red Oil, 9,600 Staves, 714 logs Cedar.

By the ship *Wellington*, for Antwerp—5,622 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 650 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 200 bbls. Residium.

By the brig *Clarabelle*, for Trinidad—820 lbs. Butter, 40 kegs Spikes, 150 bars Iron, 300 bbls. Beef, 1,520 bdls. Shooks, 282 bdls. Heads, 580 bdls. Hoops, 1 Candle-machine.

By the brig *Mercedes*, for Guantanamo—22 pkgs. Drugs, 2,905 Shooks and Heads, 24,880 feet Boards.

By the bark *Ensign*, for Falmouth, Jam.—1,025 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn-meal, 140 bbls. Crackers, 150 bbls. Bread, 1,618 lbs. Ham, 2,418 lbs. Butter, 20 boxes Cheese, 55 pkgs. Peas, 5 cases Matches, 500 cases Refined Petroleum, 60 boxes Corn-starch, 15 bbls. Tongues.

By the brig *Estelle*, for St. Thomas—2 pkgs. Oilmeal, 15 bales Duck, 1,711 lbs. Ham, 401 bbls. Flour, 118 bbls. Meal, 5 pkgs. Brooms, 10 cases Oil, 10 boxes Corn Starch, 4 bbls. Beef, 180 nests Trunks, 1,748 lbs. Butter, 200 boxes Candles, 41 boxes Chairs, 11 pkgs. Glass-ware, 45 kegs Nails, 11 boxes Tacks, 10 boxes Cement, 25 pkgs. Axes, 110 Trunks, 20 pkgs. Hardware, 3 boxes Tobacco, 60 reams Paper, 273 bdls. Shooks and Heads.

By the steamer *Cleopatra*, for Havana—600 Boiler Tubes, 2,050 bbls. Potatoes, 12,145 lbs. Bacon, 5 cases Opium, 9,000 reams Paper, 400 bbls. Paper, 100 bbls. Beans, 12,164 lbs. Grease, 200 bbls. Flour, 2,120 lbs. Butter, 17,914 lbs. Ham, 3,074 lbs. Lard, 400 bags Rice.

By the brig *Victor*, for St. John's, P. R.—30 bbls. Pork, 15 tierces Hams, 25 bbls. Beans, 50 pkgs. Corn Meal, 4,800 lbs. Tallow, 100 boxes Refined Petroleum, 400 bags Rice, 1,500 lbs. Butter, 1,000 reams Paper, 12,250 lbs. Lard, 45 bales Tobacco, 50 boxes Cheese, 75 bbls. Bread, 50 pkgs. Crackers, 100 boxes Herring, 40 boxes Florida Water, 50 boxes Epsom Salts, 220 bbls. Flour, 15 bags Pepper, 100 boxes Soap, 100 bbls. Potatoes.

By the brig *Alice*, for Bermuda—197 bbls. Flour, 120 bushels Corn, 40 bags Bran, 5 bags Oats, 4 bbls. Beef, 518 lbs. Bacon, 26 pkgs. Bread, 1,207 lbs. Butter, 275 lbs. Lard, 285 lbs. Cheese, 1 bale Duck, 5 bbls. Tar, 7 kegs Nails, 7 bbls. Kerosene, 65 bbls. Potatoes, 17 bags Beans, 5 bbls. Onions, 67 bbls. Corn-meal, 403 bales Hay, 7 boxes Candles, 10 bdls. Shooks, 2 bbls. Pork, 29 reams Paper, 5 boxes Tobacco, 13 coils Rope, 4 cases Shoes, 20 Cattle.

By the brig *Bolka*, for Port Natal—1,510 cases Refined Petroleum, 20 cases Lard-oil, 14 cases Spirits Turpentine, 3 cks. Whale oil, 75 bbls. Bread, 40 pkgs. Biscuit, 10 pkgs. Crackers, 113 pkgs. Hardware, 12 boxes Sapolio, 3 pkgs. Glass, 225 boxes Furniture, 3,258 lbs. Tobacco, 50 Doors, 41 bbls. Resin, 4 bbls. Apples, 79 boxes Florida Water, 49 cases Canned Goods, 12 Wheelbarrows, 7 pks. Cordage, 8 cases Trunks, 6 Tents, 2 bales Duck, 250 Oars, 50 bbls. Pitch, 37 cases Woodware, 10 cases Clocks, 3 Medicines, 309 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 2,780 lbs. Lard, 20 bbls. Pork, 2,041 pieces Lumber, 125 bdls. Pickets.

By the bark *Wavelet*, for Rio Janeiro—100 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 20 boxes Apples, 32 kegs Pickles, 2,119 lbs. Butter, 112 boxes Potatoes, 11 bales Satinet, 12 bales Flannel, 20 boxes Shoes, 10 bales Mattresses, 3 cases Silk Handkerchiefs, 31 pkgs. Spool Silk, 12 pkgs. Needles, 4 boxes Spoons, 10 boxes Blacking, 100 boxes Candles, 200 boxes Petroleum, 1 Pea-nut Sheller, 23 pkgs. Sewing-machines, 5 bbls. Oil, 100 kegs Lard, 121,110 feet Lumber, 300 bbls. Resin, 23 pkgs. Domestics.

And from Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1872, for Antwerp, by the bark *Scotland*, 187,785½ gallons Refined Petroleum....For Antwerp, by the bark *Graf Moltke*, 134,390 gallons Benzine....For St. Lucia, by the schr. *Grace B. West*, 1,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been very quiet but steady, with Pots quoted at $8 75@$9 25, and Pearls at $11@$11 50, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request, including Liverpool Gas Cannel Coal at $13; do. House do., $20; Newcastle Gas, $8 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $4 50@$5 ⅌ ton, for cargoes.

COTTON—Has been active, higher and excited, with much lighter offerings reported; sales, 3,213 bales, for early delivery, at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., including 981 bales to shippers, 1,000 bales to spinners, 27 bales to speculators and 325 bales in transit. For forward delivery the sales amount to 20,300 bales, (7,400 bales last evening and 12,900 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, at an improvement of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., including last evening, for January, 100 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21¼c.; February, 300 bales at 21 11-16c., 1,200 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 12-16c., 600 bales at 21⅞c., 300 bales at 21 15-16c., 100 bales at 22c.; March, 300 bales at 22 3-16c., 700 bales at 22¼c., 700 bales at 22 5-16c., 100 bales at 22⅜c.; March and April, 200 bales each at 22⅛c., together; April, 1,000 bales at 22½c., 100 bales at 22⅝c., 200 bales at 22¾c.; May, 100 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22⅞c. And today, for January, 200 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 100 bales at 21 11-16c., 200 bales at 21¾c.; February, 300 bales at 22c., 600 bales at 22 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 22⅛c., 200 bales at 22 1-16c., 500 bales at 22c., 300 bales at 22⅛c., 400 bales at 22 1-16c., 300 bales at 22c., 200 bales at 21 15-16c., 500 bales at 22c., 2,800 bales at 22 1-16c., 400 bales at 22⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 1,300 bales at 22½c., 50 bales at 22 9-16c., 100 bales at 22⅝c., 50 bales at 22⅝c., 300 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 9-16c., 100 bales at 22 1-16c.; March and April, 200 bales each at 22⅛c., together; April, 600 bales at 22⅝c.; May, 300 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22⅝c., 400 bales at 22⅞c., 200 bales at 22⅞c.; June, 100 bales at 22⅞c., 300 bales at 23c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 21.31c.; February, 21.66; March, 22.21c.; April, 22.34c.; May, 22⅝c.; June, 22⅞. The receipts at this port today were 3,353 bales, including 523 bales from Fernandina, 2,076 bales from Norfolk, and 629 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 16,015 bales, and for the week 91,719 bales, against 100,209 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,576,481 bales, against 1,897,343 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	20
Good Ordinary	20⅜	21	21⅛	21⅛
Low Middling	21⅛	21¾	22⅛	22⅛
Middling	22⅛	22⅜	22¾	22⅞
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very slack demand in a jobbing way, within our previous range as to price, the advantage having been in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 40; inferior to good Extra State, $6 65@$6 85; good to fancy at $6 95@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 70@$7 05, closing dull and weak.

Southern Flour continues quiet, since our last, at about former prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 650 bbls., at $6 45@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in slack request at $4 15@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 190 bbls. Corn-meal continues inactive at $3 35@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and irregular. The main call has been for Winter Wheat, chiefly for Red and Amber for shipment, and for White for milling. Sales have been reported of 28,000 bushels at $1 70 for fair White Michigan in store, for milling; $1 60@$1 65 for Red and Amber Pennsylvania and Maryland, chiefly at $1 65 for Amber, for shipment. Spring Wheat has attracted but little attention, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices. For prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, bids of $1 57 were reported, with $1 60@$1 60 asked, and for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, $1 50 bid and $1 52 asked. A boat-load of No. 1 Milwaukee, in store, was sold last evening at $1 58 ⅌ bushel. ....Corn has been quite active, opening lower and irregular, under liberal offerings, but closing more firmly on a lively inquiry, especially for new Mixed and Yellow, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels at 77c. (nominally) for prime old Western Mixed, afloat; 73c.@75c., chiefly at 74½c.@75c., for new do., in lots, closing with 75c. bid for the best samples; 75c. for Yellow Western; 75c.@76c. for White Western; 72½c. for fair Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel....Rye has been inactive, but held with a fair show of confidence....Barley has attracted more attention at firm prices for prime samples; sales 16,500 bushels Canada West at $1 20, and small lots of State at 97c. for four-rowed, and of Western at 88c.@90c....Barley-malt has been inactive at old quotations....Oats have been comparatively dull and difficult of sale, though available at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,500 bushels at 55½c.@56c. for prime Mixed Western, afloat; 53½c.@54c. for do., in store; 53c.@55½c. for do., from track; 52c.@53½c. for Black; 55c.@57c. for ordinary to choice Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been active and buoyant as to price; sales, 700,000 lbs. at 27½c.@28c. cash, for prompt delivery, and 28½c. for last half of February. Pig-iron has been unusually brisk. Scotch has been quoted dearer. Sales have been reported of some 2,000 tons American for prompt and forward delivery during the current year on the basis of $35 for No. 1, and $35 for No. 2; 1,000 tons Coltness on private terms; 500 tons Glengarnock at $38@$39 25, the inside price from dock. Other kinds of Iron have been sold with more confidence, but have been rather quiet. Lead and Zinc have been inactive at old quotations; 10 casks Musselman Zinc brought 9½c. Of Spelter, 25 tons Silesian were sold at 7½c., gold. Pig-tin has been in light request, and weak in price, with Straits quoted at 37½c.@37¾c.; English at 37½c.@37¾c., and Banca at 41½c.@42c., gold, ⅌ lb. Tin Plates have been in lively request, in good part on speculative account, at rather firmer prices; sales have been reported of 3,000 boxes assorted Charcoal at $9 50@$9 62½; 2,000 boxes ½ X Charcoal at $9 62½@$9 75; 3,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$8 62½; 1,000 boxes I. T. P. Charcoal Terne at $9; 500 boxes 20x14 Coke at $8 62½@$8 75; 500 boxes 14x20 Coke at $8 75; 200 boxes B. G. Coke Terne at $8 60@$8 62½, closing at $15, gold, I. C. Charcoal.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in active demand and quoted rather firmer, with sales reported here since our last of 1,621 bbls., part at auction, at 57c.@66c., chiefly at 58c.@63c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign has been rather more freely dealt in, but at low prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 377 hhds. Porto Rico at 38c.; 207 hhds. Dominica, and 178 hhds. Port Spain, Trinidad, at 33c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c.; Cuba, 18c.@23c. for old, and 19c.@35c. for new; English Islands, 30c.@53c., and New-Orleans, 48c.@85c. for new, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after at less firm prices; sales have been reported of 3,100 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $3 70@$3 80; and 600 bbls. low No. 2 at $4 62 ⅌ 280 lbs.... Tar has been quiet at drooping figures; sales, 250 bbls. Newberns at $3 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted about steady on the basis of 67½c. for merchantable, on, however, a light business.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been utterly listless and quotations have been wholly nominal on the basis of 23½c. here, and 22½c.@23½c. at Philadelphia.... Refined in cases continues dull and nominal at 28c.@30½c....Crude in bulk very quiet at 12c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 500 bbls....Shipping Crude at 16c....Naphtha, 12½c.@13c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries were essentially unchanged. The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald* reports the daily production of Petroleum in December, at 17,724 bbls., showing an increase of 83 bbls. per day, with the stock at the close of the month at 580,585 bbls., or an increase of 90,274 bbls. The Titusville *Courier*, however, makes the daily production during the month 16,835 bbls., and the stock at the close, 565,886 bbls., or an increase of 32,050 bbls.

PROVISIONS—There has been a very moderate call for Pork for early delivery on the basis of about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 265 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50@$13 87 for job lots of old Western Mess; $14 25@$14 37 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$12 37½ for new Extra Prime; $12 25 for Rumps, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery a moderate demand has been noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 25, seller February; $14 50, seller April, and $14 75, seller June; sales, 2,500 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs continue in limited request, at 5¾c.@6½c. for City, and 5¼c.@5½c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been less active on the basis of 8c.@9½c. for dry-salted and sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 170 pkgs. Bacon....Bacon has been less active but without further material change in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,100 boxes, including for early delivery here 75 boxes Cumberland at 6⅝c., 250 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c., 25 boxes Bellies at 7¼c.; for early delivery at Chicago, 400 boxes Short Rib at 6⅜c., and for February delivery at Milwaukee, 250 boxes Cumberland at 6⅛c. ⅌ lb....Lard has been more sought after, in good part, for shipment, and with comparatively moderate offerings, prices of desirable lots have been well supported. Sales have been reported of 2,200 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9 7-16c. for prime to choice Western Steam; 9¼c.@9¾c. for Kettle-rendered; 9½c. for prime City; 9c.@9¼c. for No. 1, and 9⅞c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair, with sales reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller January, at 9⅜c.; 1,000 tcs., seller February, at 9⅜c.; and 750 tcs., seller April, at 9⅝c. ⅌ lb....Beef has been quiet within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 150 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef continues inactive at from $16@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $22 50@$24 75 ⅌ bbl....Butter and Cheese remain as last noted.

SOAP—Has been quiet but steady at previous quotations, including Castile at 11c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 2, 5¼c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately inquired for at about former figures; sales have been reported since our last of 202 hhds. and 1,583 boxes, including 90 hhds. very inferior to good refining Cuba at 8c.@9⅛c.; 15 hhds. Texas at 7¾c.; 47 hhds. refining Demerara at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; 50 hhds. choice Grocery do. at 11⅛c.; 270 boxes Clayed Havana (No. 7) at 8⅜c.; 175 boxes do. at 8c.@9⅛c.; 688 boxes do. at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; 480 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c.; 50 boxes Syrup Sugar at 8c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅝c.; good do., at 9⅛c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to strictly prime, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¾c.@10⅞c., ⅌ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request and quoted at from 10½c.@12⅛c. as the extremes.

SEEDS—There has been a better inquiry noted for Clover, with a firmer market for desirable samples, which have been offered less freely. Sales 2,500 bags at 11⅛c.@11¾c. for prime to choice Indiana and Michigan; 12¼c. for choice State, and 10⅞c.@10⅞c. for fair to good Ohio, ⅌ lb. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 7,750 bags at $2 27½@$2 30, gold, ⅌ bushel, 60 and 90 days' credit. Nothing new in other kinds.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand has been good for prime stock at firm rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 161,000 lbs. at 9⅜c.@9½c. for fair to choice; also, 66,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at 10c.@10⅛c., and 126 tcs. Grease at 7c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate demand at about former quotations; sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@12c.; 100 cases State and 100 cases Ohio Seed Leaf, on private terms; 100 cases Seed Leaf, in lots, at 20c.@55c.; and 400 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 92c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been rather moderate for most kinds. Holders have been very firm in their views. Domestic Fleece has been quite scarce. Pulled has been in moderate supply and rather more urgent request. For California and Texas there has been a rather better inquiry. Foreign has attracted some attention.

FREIGHTS—The demand for berth room has been mainly for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, the offerings of which have been moderate, with rates generally quoted strong and buoyant on Grain, steady on Cotton, and somewhat irregular on Provisions. Steam room continued quite scarce. The chartering business has been slow, outside of Grain vessels, for which there has been a fair inquiry at firmer rates. There has been very little call for Petroleum vessels. The Deal trade was quite dull. Vessels for the West India trade were moderately sought after at former quotations. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton, at 3-16d. ⅌ lb.; 27,000 bushels Grain, at 6¼d. for Corn and 6½d. for Wheat, ⅌ bushel; 1,200 tierces Lard, 1,400 boxes Bacon, and 90 hhds. Tallow, mainly at 25s.; 200 bags Pencil Cedar, at 15s.; 100 bbls. Pork, and 200 boxes Clover-seed on private terms; and, by steam, equal to 1,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, forward delivery to vessel, on the basis of 30s. ⅌ ton. For Dublin, a British bark, 806 tons, with Deals, from St. John's, at 72s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 443 tons, with equal to 3,600 quarters Grain, at 8s. 3d.; another, 340 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do. at 8s. 3d.; a British brig, 345 tons, with about 1,700 quarters do. at 8s. 3d.; and a German bark, 349 tons, reported with equal to 2,400 quarters do., (on a foreign charter,) on private terms. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 361 tons, with equal to 4,200 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 8s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp, 250 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. @30s., chiefly at 30s.; 20 hhds. Tobacco on private terms, and 400 boxes Bacon, at 30s. ⅌ ton; also, a quantity of Grain on private terms; a British ship, 1,788 tons, and a German ship, 881 tons, reported placed on the berth for general cargo. For Bremen, 1,500 bbls. Rosin on private terms; 1,300 pkgs. Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton; and 60 tons Cedar-wood at 20s. ⅌ 40 cubic feet. For Hamburg, 100 tons Logwood at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 4s. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 75 pkgs. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Cadiz, a British bark, 240 tons, with a full cargo of Staves on the basis of $60 for light pipe. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 220 tons, with equal to 7,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 15d. to the Mediterranean, and 15d. to the Adriatic. For Havana, a British bark, 309 tons, from St. John's, at 24½c. For Matanzas, a British brig, 210 tons, from St. John's, at 25c. For Cardenas or Matanzas and orders, a British brig, 176 tons, and another 128 tons, from St. John's, at 25c. For the north side of Cuba, a British bark, 345 tons, from St. John's, at 24c., charters made there. For Cienfuegos, an American schooner, 226 tons, on private terms, and back with Sugar at 50c., and Molasses at $5, port charges paid.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

Trade in horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon was small, owing in part to the advanced rates demanded on all grades of Cattle. Quality ranged from common to fair, with a few good Steers on the top of some of the lots, prices from 9c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Trade on this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards was very small, as the Cattle trains due did not arrive on time; a part, however, came to hand, and there was a hurried trade. Quality ranged from common to good, prices from 9½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., with a few top Steers as high as 12½c. ⅌ lb.; these latter did not influence the market. Sheep and Lambs were not quoted until after 12 o'clock, then they sold freely from 6¼c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Hogs slow; City Dressed from 5½c.@6⅛c. ⅌ lb.; Bacon Pigs, 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed, 5¼c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.; Live Hogs, 4¼c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

H. WESTHEIMER sold for W. V. WOODS 71 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. CAREY sold for self 18 Steers, Ohios, rough Cattle, at 10¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. ULERY & GOFF sold for selves 97 Steers, Kentuckys, nice Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. C. FAGAN sold for W. V. WOODS 49 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 17 State Cattle, mixed Bulls and Steers, very common, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. T. CHURCH sold for W. V. WOOD, 65 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. N. A. MOOREHOUSE sold for S. GREER, 73 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. LOUDERBECK & SCHUSTER sold for N. MORRIS, 51 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. N. MEYER sold for N. MORRIS 16 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves, 54 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, average weight 6¾ cwt. TOFFEY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS, 40 Steers, Illinois, poor Cattle, at 9¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for L. LEHMAN, 51 Steers, Virginias and Ohios mixed, generally fair Cattle, average 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. SIGEL sold for N. MORRIS, 85 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. Late in the afternoon the freshly-arrived Cattle sold as follows: M. GOLDSCHMIDT sold for self, 89 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½@11 cwt.; also, 122 Steers, Kentuckys, fair Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 to 7¼ cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for WARNER & CO., 33 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. B. W. GILLETT sold for self, 51 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 350 head of the Nelson Morris Cattle, all Illinois Steers, sold from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6½ to 7¼ cwt., on 56 to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net; also, 12 State Bulls, average weight 1,100 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb., live.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. PIDCOCK sold 275 Ohio Sheep, average weight ⅌ head 94 lbs., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb. KAHN & HOUVER sold 180 Sheep, average weight ⅌ head 80 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Sheep, average weight ⅌ head 82 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 190 Sheep, average weight 79 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb., all Illinois; 44 New-Jersey Ewes, average weight 95 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for this day: 655 head horned Cattle, 1,297 Sheep and Lambs, 1,271 Hogs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS—Septimius Felton; or, The Elixir of Life, (Part 2,) by Nathaniel Hawthorne; There was a Rose, (Poem,) by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt; Wagner and the Pianist Bulow, by Alice Asbury; A Comedy of Terrors, (Part 2,) by James DeMille; Morrice Lake, (Poem,) by W. E. Channing; Is a Wherry, by T. W. Higginson; Diversions of the Echo Club, (Second Paper;) Borrowdile, (Poem,) by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; Jefferson a Student of Law, by James Parton; The Coatsworth Tragedy, by Alice Dutton; A Norse Stev, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; The Visible and the Invisible in Protection, by Edward Atkinson; The Poet at the Breakfast Table, (Second Paper,) by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Editorial Department—Recent Literature; Art; Music; Science, Politics.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS—A Chance for Himself, (Part 2,) by J. T. Trowbridge; Mozart at the Fireside, (Poem,) by Celia Thaxter; The Northern Hare, by C. A. Stevens; Tobe's Monument, by Elizabeth Kilham; What the Stars are Made of, by F. W. Clarke; Snow-Song (Poem,) by Lucy Larcom; Crusoe Life, (Part 2,) by Rev. E. D. Carter; and other stories, poems and numerous illustrations.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinée at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOSE GARCIA—Mr. Lester Wallack. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kirally Troupe. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—NO THOROUGHFARE—Mr. Florence and Miss Linda Price. Matinée at 2.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONALDI.—Mr. James Steele Mackay. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Charactes by company. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley. Matinée at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LA POST DES SOUPIRS. Matinée at 1½ o'clock—LA FRESCHOLE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinée at 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinée at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY and POPULAR CONCERT. Matinée at 1 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

ADELPHI HALL.—Mr. Tozer's RECITATION.

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To Advertisers.

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☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

We have received the following additional contributions on behalf of the Children's Aid Society: G. F., $5; MARY HAWTHORNE, $3. The necessities of the Society are still very great, and we would once again assure our readers that their charitable offerings could not possibly be better bestowed than in helping this, one of the most beneficent enterprises in the City.

We invite the special attention of our readers to the frank and forcible declaration handed in, yesterday, by the Court of Sessions Grand Jury, to Judge BEDFORD. It is just such a report as the public had a right to expect from the only Grand Jury which has been proved to possess the requisite honesty, energy, and independence to deal, in a satisfactory manner, with the huge mass of our municipal frauds. The cases already brought before the Jury are declared to represent over fifteen millions of dollars stolen from the City Treasury. For weeks, the efforts of the Jury to conclude the business before them have been rendered utterly powerless by the unprecedented length of the comparatively barren sittings of the Grand Jury of the Court of Over and Terminer. If Judge INGRAHAM has had any intention of wearing out the patience of Mr. COMSTOCK and his associates, and of defeating the unswerving determination of Judge BEDFORD to sustain his Grand Jury, he ought by this time to perceive that he is doomed to disappointment. The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions have expressed their resolution to ask, at much personal sacrifice, for a further extension of time, and Judge BEDFORD has declared his intention of granting it. Judge INGRAHAM is incurring a very grave responsibility in refusing to dismiss the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, and after the report made in the Court of Sessions yesterday, he will invite universal public condemnation should he refrain any longer from performing a very obvious duty.

Both Senate and Assembly yesterday yielded to the temptation of running away from their work from Friday to Monday evening, thus practically surrendering two days of the one hundred that are allowed them by the Constitution. The excuse for this is, that there is very little work to do in the early part of the session. That is only partly true. Very little work is done, but there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from doing a great deal. The weekly vacations are an inheritance from the evil days of former times. It would be better to forego them in the future. They do not help the business of reform; that, and that alone, is what the Legislature was elected for.

The House Committees at Albany will shortly have their hands pretty full of subjects for investigation. The latest subject which has been set down for inquiry is the Quarantine abuses which have grown up under the fostering care of Dr. CARNOCHAN. Mr. JUDD and his associates on the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, need not spend much time in order to get facts more than sufficient to recommend the removal of the present Health Officer of the Port. The Committee of Seventy and the Chamber of Commerce are at present engaged in the very necessary work of preparing appropriate legislation for the reform of our much-abused system of port entries, Quarantine management, &c. Under any intelligent and equitable port laws, there would be no room for such men as CARNOCHAN and some of our present Harbor-Masters. The best way to investigate their transactions is to legislate them out of their positions by introducing a new and satisfactory system.

The organ of the "outs," in the matter of the Custom-house, yesterday discovered that the testimony "fully established all the charges made against the managers, who run the Custom-house as a political machine," and in support of this mild assertion cited some testimony to the effect that an Ex-Assistant Appraiser had said that an Ex-Collector had told him, that the President had told him, that he, the President, wished the Ex-Collector to tell the Ex-Assistant Appraiser that he, the President, "particularly desired the retention"—of whom? Of an opener and packer in the Appraiser's department, who earned three dollars a day, and with whose appointment or retention the President had no more connection than HORACE GREELEY. If the country does not stand aghast at this revelation, what is there that can rouse it?

Sleepers on the Track.

The corruptionists at Albany are trying as hard as they can to throw a few heavy sleepers on the track, so as to get the reform train off. They have been beaten once; but it is their hope that the public interest in the reform movement will soon die out, and that they will then be able to manage everything in their own way, just as they have done in the "good old times." Hence, we are informed, on authority which is only too good, that the Greeley-Fenton Republicans are gradually cementing a new alliance with the Tammany Democrats. One of the most active of the men in bringing about this coalition is "HANK" SMITH, who helped to keep the poor people out of the money which they put in the Bowling-green Savings Bank. Of "HANK" SMITH the public already know something, and what they do know is not at all to his credit. The *Tribune* now holds him up to our view as a model of all the virtues; but before it fell under the Tammany Republican influence—before Mr. GREELEY became a co-director with Boss TWEED in the Tobacco Manufacturing Company—it used to denounce him as a tool of the Ring. This is the man who is now burrowing about underground at Albany to sap the work of reform. VAN NORT's appointment to the Board of Works is one of his neat little performances. He has other surprises of the same kind in preparation for the public, and he counts upon the full support of FENTON and GREELEY in making them a success.

We have never been deluded by the theory that our work was done; the Tammany Republicans and Democrats are like gamblers, who, though they may lose their stakes one day, fully believe that luck will change the next, and that they will come out winners. They have a great deal of money to spend still—does any of it belong to the poor depositors of the Bowling-green and Guardian Savings Bank, Mr. "HANK" SMITH?—and they mean to bamboozle the public if they can. The corrupt Judges are to be kept on the Bench, because they may be "useful"—just as they were to FISK during his lifetime. The charter is to be turned into a weapon of corruption. "HANK" SMITH, BEN. MANIERRE, and Ancillary BARR are to be retained on the Police Commission—and make the force more inefficient and corrupt than it is now. This is only a part of the programme. In our own City the influence of these tactics is shown pretty plainly. Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury is completely stultified by Judge INGRAHAM's Grand Jury. Judge INGRAHAM is inviting a pretty strong expression of public opinion, and we hope it will not be long before he receives it. It is very strange that any man in these days should covet the reputation which he is taking so much pains to build up. On Monday INGRAHAM's jury is to be put on a new scent. We shall see what comes of it. Anything the jury may do, under present circumstances, will naturally be regarded with general suspicion.

These are some of the features in the present stage of the struggle. We have promised to tell the public very plainly from time to time how their cause goes on, and in accordance with that pledge we lay before them these facts today. It is for them to decide whether a crooked disreputable set of politicians, like "HANK" SMITH and his dirty cronies, shall be allowed to step in and run away with all that was gained last November. There is something astounding in the impudence of this fellow SMITH—he and A. OAKEY HALL form a pretty pair in that respect; but he will yet be made to learn that the public will not submit to be wronged, after all their efforts, by a political impostor. Assemblymen and Senators will only bring themselves to ruin by following the advice of SMITH or any of his kidney. The party, or section of party, which undertakes now to revive Tammany rule in an altered form will inevitably be crushed to the earth. If there is any doubt at Albany on that point, we hope the Committee of Seventy will lose no time in calling a mass-meeting, and giving the people an opportunity of expressing their opinion. In this crisis, the only way to beat the "politicians" is for the leaders of reform to take the public frankly into their confidence, and tell them all that is going on. Let us have no secrets or mysteries on our side. Let us leave the underground grubbing business to be done by "HANK" SMITH and the other treacherous "Republicans," with their Democratic allies. The people will win this fight;—on that issue "HANK" SMITH may safely stake more money than the poor artisans lost in his rotten banks. No intrigues at Albany can prevent this result. Tammany knavery must be killed, not merely scotched, and HANK SMITH, who has been so active at the Delevan House during the week, will not be able to save it.

What Appears Concerning the Custom-House.

The crying injustice discovered by the clamorous assailants of the Administration in the General Order business, so far as they have defined their complaints, is this: The system as present practiced was a change to the disadvantage of merchants, and in the interest of a monopoly, which monopoly was granted to Mr. LEET at the solicitation of the President. The more reckless slanderers have gone so far as to say that the President shared in its profits, and this was insinuated in a contemptible and cowardly manner by Senator SCHURZ. What is shown by the testimony? First, it is shown, as the *Evening Post* declared the other day, that not a particle of evidence exists that the President has any interest, direct or indirect, immediate or contingent, in the General Order business. Second, it is shown, and admitted by the *Nation*—another paper particularly severe on the alleged evils of the business—that Gen. GRANT never solicited the business for Mr. LEET, did not expect he would solicit it for himself, and remonstrated with him concerning the impropriety of his accepting it while connected with the army. Third, it is shown that the business as now conducted, was a change made by Mr. GRINNELL, whom all the opponents of the system seem to consider an irreproachable man, as incapable of wrong as the monarch of England. Fourth, it is shown, by the testimony of those who use the General Order stores to the extent of the greatest part of the business transacted in them, that the system not only is not a general disadvantage to merchants, but is a positive benefit to all those who import by any other lines than the Bremen and Cunard. Fifth, it is shown that instead of being a newly-created monopoly, it is an actual release from an old monopoly previously enjoyed by the latter-named Companies. These are facts, as they stand at present, with reference to the General Order system.

With reference to the use of the Custom-house as a political machine, nearly as many exaggerations have been made. Mr. MURPHY, who is accused of having turned out all Mr. FENTON's men, is shown to have made absolutely fewer removals than his predecessor, to have removed fewer in proportion to the time he was in office, and to have removed a smaller percentage of the force under him. The figures are as follows: Mr. GRINNELL in sixteen months removed 510 of 693 men, being fifty-seven per cent.; Mr. MURPHY in eighteen months removed only 638, being but 36½ per cent. Strange to say, too, testimony was elicited yesterday to show that in 1870, under GRINNELL, the Custom-house interfered, with its patronage in the State Convention. Then, however, "the Custom-house was for GREELEY," as the witness, who said he himself was "an outsider for GREELEY," frankly admitted. Everybody will perceive the difference it makes whether the *Tribune* ox is gored, or the *Tribune* bull gores some one else's ox.

Claims that Must be Met.

Before the Legislature proceeds to the consideration of the best form of government for this City, it must make provision against the affairs of the City being allowed to sink, meanwhile, into utter chaos. Senator BENEDICT, with the approval of his colleagues, and under the indorsement of the leading Reformers of New-York, introduced a bill to enable the City Government to settle the arrears of the just liabilities of the past year, and to pay all necessary expenses during the next four months. The only section of the bill which has become law, is that empowering the Controller to pay the $6,909,100 of Revenue Bonds falling due on Monday next. An amended bill was referred yesterday to the Committee on Cities. Its clause simply provide for the current expenditure of last year, which still remains unpaid, and the daily increasing liabilities of the present year, which no one has any authority to meet. The legal claims which are overdue are obviously most pressing. The nature of these is very plainly set forth in the following passages of Controller GREEN's memorial, presented on the first day of the meeting of the Legislature:

"The expenditures of the City and County Governments during the first eight months of the year amounted to nearly, if not quite as much as the whole sum authorized to be expended for the whole year, and engagements had been entered into by the various Departments of these Governments that will require large sums for their liquidation. Many of the Departments are largely in arrears for their current expenses for salaries and wages, for maintenance of almshouses, and for other demands of an urgent character. The creditors of the City are pressing for payment. There are no means in the Treasury to meet their demands, and no lawful authority exists to provide the means for them. Moneys have been generously advanced by several of the banks and insurance companies of the City to pay the wages of laboring men and the employes of the Fire Department, and for other necessary purposes, and the undersigned would respectfully suggest that provision be made for the reimbursement of these advances."

No one who has any concern either for the dignity or the credit of the City, can possibly desire to avoid the immediate payment of such claims. They must be paid some day, and it would be equally cruel and shabby to make contractors, laboring men, charitable institutions and City clerks suffer one day longer than is necessary for the promiscuous and wholesale robberies of the defunct Ring. The outstanding claims against the City, as now ascertained, do not amount to less than ten millions. Senator BENEDICT and his colleagues will only ask for four and a half millions from the Legislature to satisfy claims which are undoubtedly legal and urgently pressing.

With regard to the future, it is as well that the fact should be distinctly understood that with the month already half gone, there is no legal authority in New-York to pay the monthly salaries of the Police force, the school-teachers, the Judges, or any others in the City employ. The Controller has the legal power to issue bonds, but he has no authority to expend a dollar of their proceeds. It must be perfectly obvious that this anomalous state of things cannot continue. The remodeled Bill of Senator BENEDICT is so framed as to give Controller GREEN the power of appropriating as well as of raising money. We trust that the Legislature will not be misled by any talk about "extraordinary powers," and such like, in dealing with the proposal. Somebody must, during the next four months, be vested with the power of making the necessary appropriations for the current expenses of the City. If the opponents of the bill in the Legislature know of anybody more competent to do this, or who more perfectly possesses the public confidence than Controller GREEN, the sooner they name him the better. At present the existence of such a person is unknown to the citizens of New-York.

The bill introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY has a similar purport to that of Senator BENEDICT's. It aims at accomplishing the same ends by much more cumbrous and questionable methods. It is an essentially objectionable measure, inasmuch as it proposes to give Mayor HALL a fresh chance of trying his hand at the business of apportionment, for which his utter unfitness, not to use a stronger term, has been very conclusively demonstrated. Instead of trusting the Controller, whom alone of the officials designated the people trust, TWOMBLY's bill proposes to give HALL and his nominee, VAN NORT, the power of "fixing things" so as to suit themselves and their Tammany Democratic and Republican allies. The proposal of a new special Board of Audit, and of an interim Board of Apportionment, are equally objectionable, whether considered in their administrative or political significance. Senator BENEDICT's bill has the approval of the Committee of Seventy, and of all thoroughgoing Reformers, and it ought to pass. If Gov. HOFFMAN does veto it, as he is said to have threatened, then it will do the public no harm and the Governor very little good to have him compelled to explain the reason why.

The Woman Suffrage Question.

Since the publication of a few remarks on this question in a recent number of the TIMES, we have received a large quantity of letters respecting it, and we are bound to say that five-sixths of them are adverse to the proposed extension of the franchise. In these busy days we are only able to find room for a small number of these communications, and in making the selection we have endeavored to give an equal number on both sides. Our object has been simply to give opportunity—so far as our crowded columns will permit—for fair discussion; not believing, as we said before, that the subject is a fit one for ridicule or other nonsense. We cannot reply at any length to the answers to our former article, but we will single out the plea of one advocate of the proposed change, and say a few words on that. We pick out this one, because it is upon the whole the clearest and ablest of all, and seems to us to leave no important point untouched. It is published in the *Golden Age*, and we would reprint the article in full but for those inexorable considerations of space before referred to.

We asked what proportion of women demanded the suffrage? To this the *Golden Age* replies:

"We cannot tell, except that their name is legion. There are no accurate statistics. We used to be inquired of by the abettors of slavery, What proportion of slaves 'ask' for freedom? Nobody ever could tell, but the Abolitionists always thought it safe to guess a very large figure. The result has proved them correct in their surmise."

This argument does not seem to us to apply to the present subject. No one ever heard of the slaves petitioning *against* emancipation—but petitions have been presented by women to Congress against woman suffrage. Large numbers of women are unquestionably opposed to it. This one fact shows that there is no parallel between the slavery question and the woman suffrage question. The better answer to our question is that a hundred thousand women signed one petition for admission to the suffrage, and that eighteen thousand letters have been received by the editor of the *Golden Age* on the same side. These facts are acceptable as helping us to form a judgment on one special point.

But, our contemporary goes on to argue, "will the TIMES confess that a question of right is to be decided merely by numbers? * * * If not a solitary woman should 'ask' for the equal political rights which justly belong to all citizens, nevertheless women as well as other citizens should be endowed with each and all of these rights."

This raises a much broader question, and it is one on which the advocates of woman suffrage very strongly rely. They demand the suffrage as a *right*. To this we reply that the founders of the Constitution, who may be supposed to have known something about it, never acknowledged that all man, even, had a *right* to vote. This is entirely a modern idea. The early State Constitutions all placed restrictions on the exercise of the franchise. In many States such restrictions still exist. If the suffrage is the birthright of all, why fix the age of twenty-one at which it may first be exercised? The truth is that the suffrage is based—whether avowedly or not—upon the old principle that the family is the unit of society, and that when the male members of a family vote there is a fair representation. But it may be said that in consequence of the death of the husband and father, the woman is often the head of the family, and pays taxes, and therefore is subjected to a hardship in not having any voice in the disposition of those taxes. We say that there is a great deal of force in that objection, especially as applied to municipal elections, and we cannot believe that there would be any serious opposition to the proposal to allow women to the suffrage who were *bona fide* tax-payers in their own right.

Again, we asked, whether it was desirable to admit dissolute women to the suffrage? We are told that there are two parties to her depravity, the woman and the man—and the woman "is no more criminal than the man." This seems to be begging the question. The virtue of men has never been adjudged by the same standard as that of women—and for reasons which are well known, and self-evidently obvious. The family relations are all destroyed by the depravity of women; only indirectly (though often unhappily) affected by the depravity of men. The question of succession to property, of true relationship in the family, is vitally affected by the former—and scarcely at all by the latter. Morally, there may not be much difference in the degree of guilt. But socially the difference is enormous. This is a very delicate subject to argue out in a newspaper; and we can only briefly touch upon it.

We think that the advocates of woman suffrage demand too much, and demand it too peremptorily. The public generally—women included—are not prepared to admit that the change is desirable or necessary. And it is useless to scold the public. They are right in the main, and it is for the woman-suffrage party to convince their judgment before putting their demands in too impetuous a manner.

Savings Banks and Check Accounts.

Savings banks and banks of deposit and discount being established and maintained for entirely different purposes, there should naturally be a great difference in their methods of conducting business. Banks of deposit and discount are intended to facilitate the financial operations of merchants and traders generally, and it was in furtherance of this design that the present system of checks was adopted. As each bank has a specified amount of cash capital, its directors are allowed to take risks in the way of lending money, the profits on these coming to the bank stockholders, and not the depositors, and the losses, if any, being paid out of the capital or surplus of the bank. As long as this business is carried on with reasonable care, and the capital does not become seriously impaired by losses, the rights of depositors are in no wise unreasonably hazarded, nor is their money likely to be lost. It was intended that these banks should pay their expenses and make money from loaning money and discounting paper, and as long as no extra hazardous risks are taken they fulfill the object for which they were created.

Savings banks, on the other hand, are intended to receive the surplus earnings of persons who can lay aside but a little at a time, and who could not, without such institutions, obtain any interest on their small accumulations. They are emphatically not money-making institutions, the trustees who control them receiving no emoluments for their services. It is intended that these trustees should be well-known citizens who are above any self-seeking in such a benevolent enterprise, and are content to invest the savings intrusted to them in the securities prescribed by law, and to honestly turn over the proceeds of this investment to the depositors in the shape of interest. As savings banks have no capital, if they attempt to do a business involving risk, similar to that of a discount and deposit bank, any losses that are incurred must be borne by the depositors—a plan which is eminently unjust, and contrary to the design for which savings institutions were incorporated.

Of late, several of the up-town savings banks, mistaking their vocation, or influenced by a desire to realize more than the legitimate profits from their business, have taken deposits from trades-people, alluring them to check on these accounts, without the presentation of a pass-book, as is ordinarily required in savings banks, doing, in fact, the business for which the banks of deposit and discount were specially created. In the payment of checks without a pass-book there is danger from forgeries, which cannot occur when the bank-book is produced with the check. So, too, when accounts can be drawn on at sight, it becomes necessary to keep on hand a large amount of current funds to meet such demands, thereby directing a large amount of money from investment in the interest-paying securities required by law.

Such a mixing of the proper business of savings banks with the daily banking business of the community is not only entirely foreign to the proper sphere of saving institutions, but tends to impair their stability, and may make them instruments by which needy and designing men may rob the poor. The suspension of the Guardian and Bowling-green Saving Banks shows that, in spite of the safeguards which the law has placed about these institutions, there are still means by which the money of depositors may be jeopardized, if not squandered, by designing directors. It would be a great calamity to have the faith of the working classes in the stability of savings banks impaired; and unless means are taken to confine them to their legitimate business, failure or suspensions of such institutions are likely to occur, even where no touch of the fatal leprosy of the Ring is visible.

Mr. Greeley and the Charter of 1870.

Mr. GREELEY repeats for the twentieth time a fiction about his going up to Albany in the Spring of 1870 to oppose the charter then pending before the Legislature. Here is the latest form in which Mr. GREELEY tells the story:

"We went up, at the request of the Union League Club, expressly to oppose that charter, and did what we could to that end, first in an argument before the Committee on Cities, then in a frank, familiar conference with the Republican Senators in the side-room at their Chamber, after the Senate had adjourned. We adduced considerations which seemed to us irresistible against Republicans supporting that charter. It being objected that the Republicans (fifteen) were not strong enough to defeat it, we went out and obtained assurances that, if they opposed it, the bill should surely be beaten. There we left the matter; and next day every Republican Senator but one (Hon. FRANCIS S. THAYER, of Troy,) voted *for* the charter, and it passed."

We have already shown in these columns that there is not a word of truth in the above, and that Mr. GREELEY took substantially the same ground with regard to the charter of 1870 as that taken by the TIMES, which he has so often told his readers was a "zealous advocate of TWEED's charter." It happens, unfortunately for Mr. GREELEY, that the speech he made before the Senate Committee on Cities was published in full in the New-York papers next morning, and contradicts, in almost every line, the above statement in the *Tribune*. We have not room to republish the speech in full, but the following is the opening paragraph, and is of the same tenor as the whole, so far as opposition to the charter is concerned:

"I appear on behalf of a meeting of citizens convened at a meeting of the Union League Club, and representing a large amount of taxpaying interest, and earnestly devoted to good government. I feel very certain I speak the minds of a majority of that meeting when I say that they do not wish to be regarded by your Committee as either advocates or opposers of the document now before you. They ask me to offer, as one of their number, certain amendments they wish to be made to that charter, but they do not offer them in any factious spirit. Nor do they desire to be understood as enemies of the charter reform. They ask me to assure you that reform is an especial necessity of the City, and as they regard this charter as embodying many excellent advances to reform, we are not here to ask you to reject it; we ask you to improve it."

Among the "improvements" which Mr. GREELEY suggested to the charter was the abolition of the office of Corporation Counsel, and the giving to Mayor HALL the appointment of that official. This improvement was not adopted in the original charter, but the "Ring" soon discovered the advantage that it would give them in consolidating their power, and at the next session of the Legislature (1871) they followed Mr. GREELEY's suggestion, and amended the charter so as to impose the services of their convenient tool, RICHARD O'GORMAN, upon the people, against their wishes, for four years more. Other amendments urged by Mr. GREELEY before the Committee, had already been incorporated in the charter, before he made his speech, as appears from the report. The burden of Mr. GREELEY's address to the Committee was, not opposition to the charter, but the necessity of accompanying it by a stringent election law that should secure a fair and honest vote in this City. Such a law had already been agreed upon, and was the chief inducement for Republicans to vote for the charter. In order to satisfy Mr. GREELEY and the Republican Senators, the Election law was put on its passage before the charter, so as to prevent the possibility of their being cheated. The Election law was agreed on, and prevented twenty thousand fraudulent votes in the Fall of 1870; but the Democrats repealed it the following session, and so Mr. GREELEY was cheated in the end. The charter of 1870 also underwent great alterations for the worse in 1871—among which was a clause authorizing the selection of nine daily and nine weekly papers to publish the Corporation advertisements. But the more objectionable the charter was made the better, Mr. GREELEY appeared to like it and its authors. After the selection of the *Tribune* as a Corporation paper, the public heard very little from that sheet about the evils of the charter, or of the men who administered the City Government; and it is a noteworthy fact that the *Tribune* is today receiving at the rate of fifty thousand dollars a year of the money of our tax-payers, given to it as a gag by the very men whose charter of 1870 it now falsely claims to have opposed with all its might.

Autographs.

The passion for autographs is a harmless one, however absurd it may seem to those who have escaped its influence. Yet, without at all sharing it, every sympathetic mind can readily feel the force of this influence, and trace the source of the pleasure it yields to its votaries. There is a character in handwriting, as such researches as those of Mr. CHABOT so manifestly show. In the loop of a letter, or the slant of a stroke, a skillful observer will find indicated the temper, the bent, even the habits and mental constitution of the writer. Even without venturing into such subtleties, every autograph from a famous hand must have for its possessor a great and peculiar charm. It brings him as it were into the confidence of the great man who penned the faded lines. It is as if he were actually holding one by the hand, and speaking the very words traced on the yellowing pages. And when the autograph is the original copy of some celebrated book, the charm is proportionately increased. To its owner, thenceforth, that book has been written for him alone. He has become the intimate of genius.

To this pleasant and certainly inoffensive enthusiasm there was offered at London, about a fortnight since, a rare and most delightful treat. This was the sale at auction of the private library of RICHARD BENTLEY, the publisher, lately deceased. Since the time of the great BENTLEY, known to all the literary world for the daring ingenuity of his emendations of classic authors, and the frequent absurdities of his critical conjectures on the poets of his own land, the name has always been associated with letters. The publisher just dead issued the works of many of the most famous English writers of recent times, and his collection embraced many original manuscripts of works that are now household words. Among these were three quarto volumes, handsomely bound in Russia leather, and inscribed "*Herald*," being the copy, just as it came from the author's own hand, of Lord LYTTON's romance. Many of COOPER'S novels were there also, "interleaved with emendations in the author's hand." DICKENS, Mrs. INCHBALD, ALBERT SMITH, that almost forgotten poet HAYLEY, and many another writer, memorable or obscure, contributed to this unusual collection of autographs.

What were the prices brought by these precious words we do not know. No doubt they sold pretty much as the printed impressions which satisfy ordinary people, and the chirography of DICKENS or COOPER or Lord LYTTON was found to be more valuable than that of Mrs. INCHBALD or poor forgotten HAYLEY. But there is as little doubt that not a few who read these lines would gladly have been the highest bidders for the curiosities of this unique collection. We condole with their affliction, yet we trust it may be long before any eminent publisher of our own land shall afford a consolation in kind.

MINOR TOPICS.

Would it not be well for some eminent whitewasher to exercise his art on the northern wall of the late lamented Guardian Savings Bank, in Chatham-street? All who come down the Bowery see the names of this swindling concern and its managers staring them in the face. Way perpetuate, as on a monument of brass, the names of "WILLIAM M. TWEED, President, and WALTER ROOME and OWEN W. HANEMAN, Vice-Presidents?" We assume that neither of these gentlemen would now lend much credit to any other bank than one of the rare "stripe;" and as the "Guardian" has fulfilled its mission in extracting money from the poor for the speculative purposes of certain rich rogues, and is likely to merit its title by "guarding" the remaining funds safely beyond the reach of those to whom they belong—it seems hardly worth while to fling in the faces of the poor dupes this "banner on the outer wall." Moreover, the sign has accomplished its object. The poor, by hundreds, have been drawn into the trap, and are floundering about therein with small prospect of escape. The concern is in the hands of a receiver, and of course will never do any more business. If the names cannot be taken down from the wall, at least let some confederate of the Ring prove to the public that the bank is in a perfectly solvent condition, and invite fresh deposits in it.

If anybody supposed that Mr. THOMAS NAST and *Harper's Weekly* were done with Mr. TWEED and his friends, intimate or remote, the latest number of the *Weekly* will undeceive them. In that the obstinate Senator elect is treated to a broadside of caricature. He is represented putting up a poster advertisement for "eleven Winans" to help him to his seat in the Senate—as kneeling in sight of Sing Sing in the character of NAPOLEON III., after Sedan, before Wilhelmshoehe—as getting his hair cut by "Justice, State Barber," in prison fashion—and in various other surroundings suggestive of infamy. Mayor HALL, alas, is impaled, nor does the venerable H. G. escape. The latter suffers acutely in a pictorial statement by Mr. NAST of "What I Know About Horace Greeley." It brings out the associations and motives of the *Tribune* candidate for the Presidency in a fashion which must be painful to the subject, and will strike the disinterested observer as equally telling and timely.

Commodore VANDERBILT was exceedingly circumlocutory in his replies to the deputation of Fourth-avenue property-owners, and others, who waited upon him yesterday in regard to the sinking of the railroad track. In one opinion expressed by him, he has, however, the entire concurrence of the public—and that was, "the thing's got to be done pretty quick—this year." The road immediately above the depot has become a greater nuisance than ever. The nightly screeching of whistles and ringing of bells have been renewed in all their original vigor, and the silent signal system should be immediately put in operation, pending the completion of the more protracted business of sinking the track.

M. THIERS' Minister of Finance introduced, yesterday, the details of his plan for the taxation of raw materials, *i. e.* for killing the goose which lays the golden eggs. France may succeed in getting some little revenue out of an import duty in cotton, for example, but she is likely to lose a good deal more by the inevitable effect which such a duty will have of putting Rouen and Lyons out of the competition which they have heretofore sustained against Manchester in sundry foreign markets. Such a tax will also have the effect of neutralizing the effect of the duties which will doubtless be imposed on manufactured cotton, to protect the French maker against competition in the home market. France needs, above all things, time to allow her natural resources to have a fair chance of fresh development, and the cumbrous tariff which her statesmen appear to be bent on framing, is the most effective way of preventing this.

Our dispatches from New-Orleans this morning indicate the probability of a collision between the two bodies claiming to be the Legislature of the unfortunate State of Louisiana. This prospect would be more disquieting if we were not assured that the Cabinet have decided that the army shall assist the legally-constituted Government to preserve the peace. To that extent, and no further, the President will interfere.

We advise every one who wants an intelligible opinion from an experienced man, as to the exact nature of the General Order business of the New-York Custom-house, about which so much has been written within the last fortnight, to read the letter on the subject in another column. It will be found not only definite and detailed, but, what will agreeably surprise most readers, considering its subject, exceedingly interesting.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Convention in Washington—S. F. Andrews Hissed off the Platform—Anthony and Woodhull—Hearing Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Woman Suffrage Convention, today, STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, the "Pantarch," attempted to make a speech upon spiritualism and his peculiar views of sociology. The audience refused to hear him, and he was hissed and hooted off the stage amid repeated cries of "Dr. MARY WALKER—Dr. WALKER!—WALKER!" and the like. The Convention closes to-night. It has not been as lively as was anticipated, from the promise made by WOODHULL lately, and it was noticed that she has performed a less conspicuous part than usual. Miss ANTHONY defended her association in the suffrage movement with WOODHULL, and said if the lowest woman or the town declared herself willing to labor in the cause, she should have a seat on the platform beside herself.

The majority of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, viz., Messrs. Trumbull, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Poole and Conkling, this morning heard the woman suffragists. Messrs. THURMAN and EDMUNDS were absent. The room was densely crowded, principally with women. Mrs. ISABELLA HOOKER made the opening speech, and was followed by Mrs. STANTON, who contended that the right of female suffrage is already conferred by the Constitution, but a declaratory law in that effect is required.

Miss ANTHONY said the withholding of suffrage from women was an outrage against humanity. If the same wrong were perpetrated on men it would occasion rebellion. She wanted the Committee to report one way or another, so they might be distinguished as friends or enemies. Mrs. LOCKWOOD exhibited a memorial signed, it was said, by 30,000 females of New-York, asking for a declaratory law. The signers were of the highest culture. Senator TRUMBULL said the Committee would give the subject due consideration.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1871.

The weather "sharps" of the signal service were true prophets, for the great rain-storm is upon us. It is something tremendous, stupendous! We are shut in by a leaden wall of rain—"corraled," or, to speak more poetically, "enclosed in a tumultuous privacy of storm." So at last I get a chance to write. Duty is, at the best, a little dismal, and I go to my work on this dark and tempestuous day in no hilarious mood. Yet everybody else is having a damp jubilee. Universal California rejoices in this flood as it never rejoiced in sunshine and soft airs! What wonders it will do for the crops, and what miracles for the gardens. These last, it seems to me, scarcely need it. After all I had heard of this flowery region, I was surprised, and have continued to be surprised, to find this city, in a season almost without precedent for drouth, so abounding in flowers and blossoming shrubs. Gray garden walls are brimmed with odorous bloom, and spill the fragrant brightness over on to the steep highway, sweetening the toil of the weary passer by.

The hills of San Francisco I do not object to when the weather is fair, and I am not too tired. They give great picturesqueness and distinctiveness to the city, and a peculiar foreign aspect, reminding one of old Edinburgh or Genoa. The higher you go the purer and dryer is the air, and the finer the prospect. Invalids should not remain down in the business part of the town, during the Winter at least. This, I am told, is the most healthful and agreeable season for a sojourn in San Francisco. The cold winds which blow fiercely and continually through the mock Summer are laid, and bright and balmy weather is the rule. Incredible as the stories of Munchausen, seem the accounts which come to us of the heavy snows and intense cold on the other slope of the continent.

I remember that in my last I promised to give a faithful account of a journey to San José, and of an odd adventure that befel me. Ill luck attended that little expedition from the beginning. A friend who was to have accompanied me failed me at the last moment. It was Saturday afternoon. I went to the station in good time for the 3:10 train to find that on that day it went at 2:10, was already gone, and I had more than two hours to wait for the last evening train. I walked the platform furiously for half an hour, like a Beecher or a Dickinson, then, seeing that "Woodward's Garden," a famous and a really interesting and beautiful pleasure resort, was near by, I went over there with murderous intent against time. But can anything be more melancholy than such a compulsory "bender!" Disappointed, vexed, tired, solitary, nothing moved me to wonder or admiration. I went into the tropical conservatory, but saw nothing better than we have at Washington, and nothing new, except the "miracle flower," so called, named the *Espiritu Sancto*, or Holy Ghost—a little white blossom, which, to a devout imagination, bears some resemblance to a dove with extended wings. I was disappointed in finding it so small, and said as much to the Irish gardener, who took fire (holy fire) at once, and indignantly asked if I had expected it to be "as big as a live pigeon." I meekly answered "No," but that the advertisement had led me to expect something like a good-sized squab. As I passed on I have no doubt that man set me down as having committed "the unpardonable sin."

I did not linger in the Art Gallery, for "art is long," especially the Greek Slave, "and time is fleeting." I went into the skating rink and sat down in a festive crowd of my fellow-beings, who knew me not. I could have eaten peanuts with perfect impunity. There was a "skatorial queen" and a "champion skater." But man on rollers delighted not me, nor woman neither. The champion imitated a drunken man to the life, but even that failed to cheer me. A handsome trapeze performer leaped and plunged in mid-air, like a gigantic frog, in tinsel and tight, and not a pulse thrilled with generous admiration or alarm. He performed also as a tumbler and contortionist, but the prospect of his tying himself in an acrobatic hard knot and being unable to untie himself was naught to me. I fear that if he had broken his neck in one of his compound somersaults I should have regarded the catastrophe with something of the cool philosophy of Bridget in the kitchen: "Sure, thin, what's one tumble, more nor less?"

After that exhibition I did not dare to visit the monkey department, for fear that it would be "borne in upon me" that Mr. Darwin's theory is true. I did not even visit the pet seals, but I should wish myself one, with a nice little tank to disport in and a comfortable rock to sleep on, instead of being obliged to flop over a continent, seeking rest and finding none.

On the train, at last, and away! It was early twilight when we passed Millbrae, and the magnificent country-seat of Mr. Mills, the President of the Bank of California, and dusk when we went by Belmont. With the fall of night the wind rose. There was a full moon, but it pursued its creditable career under difficulties—now wading through drifting clouds, now quite hidden from view. I sat alone by a window, silent, of course, looking out on the shadowy, flying landscape, and watching that determined and indomitable luminary, the only familiar face in sight. I mused on the mysteries of creation, and studied out the trimming for a new gown. I yawned, I dozed—the way seemed intolerably long. At last came the conductor for the tickets, and I asked, "How soon shall we reach San José?"

"In about fifteen minutes, ma'am."

I got together my traps—then settled down against the window, took another lunar observation, and dozed, it seemed to me, full fifteen minutes. The train stopped. A family party near me rose and went out, and I rose and went out after them. By the way, the names of stations are not called on these California railroads. People hereabouts are supposed to have cut their canines. I looked neither to the right, nor the left, but walked forward to where I saw a light, to claim my baggage. Here I soon discovered that I was not at San José. The train was starting—I started too, to jump aboard—but suddenly changed my mind. Five years ago I should have done it. Now I have outgrown such follies. I found myself left at a little way-station, several miles this side of San José, and with scarce a house in sight! My emotions, when I saw that locomotive go snorting and prancing off, whisking his tail of cars—and when I looked around me, on the strange, lovely landscape, can be slightly better imagined than described. I felt like my good friend, "Sunset" Cox, on the occasion when he was caught out in a wild storm in the Rocky Mountains—I "wanted to go home."

Then began a hurried and, on my part, an exciting dialogue with the Station-master.

"Can I hire a carriage here?"

"No, ma'am; there's no such thing to be had. I did have a buggy last year, but it's broke."

"What is the nearest town ahead?"

"Santa Clara."

"How far away?"

"About four miles."

"Can't I telegraph to a hotel there for a carriage to be sent here for me?"

"You might, ma'am, but the telegraph operator has took sick, and gone home."

"Well, what can I do? I can't stay here all night."

"Why no, that's so! If you're used to the saddle, I've got a horse you can ride to some house hereabouts where you can get a vehicle of some sort."

I assented gladly, and I flatter myself pluckily to this vague proposition—but that romantic horseback ride, by moonlight, was not to be. The travelers who had left the cars with me—a party consisting of a gentleman farmer, his wife and baby, (which their name is Putnam,) had a carriage waiting for them. They saw my painful embarrassment, and Putnam himself, with true Christian chivalry, refused to leave me there, or to consent to the proposed equestrian arrangement. In short, he invited me to go home with them, take supper, and then, if I could not spend the night, he said I should be sent over to San José. How pleasantly and gratefully I remember the hearty, manly way in which this "aid and comfort" was proffered. And yet he had no idea who I was,—to him I was only an unprotected and very stupid female in difficulties. In fact, I was ashamed to reveal myself. I accepted his kind offer—I could not do otherwise, but I felt inexpressibly mortified, and astonished that I, old traveler as I am, could be capable of making a blunder so incredible. My new friend and helper tried to divert my thoughts, as we drove over to his place, by remarking on the moon, and the ominous halo around it; but I had done "mooning" enough in the cars. Before a pleasant wood-fire, in the parlor of a pretty farm-house, I at last made myself known, (I didn't compromise the Times,) to find to my comfort that both my host and hostess were old friends, "according to the spirit." After this "everything was lovely." We had a warm supper, and then the whole party of good Samaritans (barring the baby) went with me over to San José—a six-mile drive, half of it leading under the grand arches of the Alameda, an avenue of oaks, willows and sycamores planted nearly a hundred years ago by the Padres of the old missions of Santa Clara and San José. The night was still a little wild, with cold winds and driving clouds. The shadows of the gnarly old trees had a weird effect, tossing and surging like spectral waves, on the white sand of the lonely road, where nothing was heard but the quick fall of our horses' hoofs, the creaking of swaying branches and the rustle of drifting leaves. We reached San José at about 10 o'clock, took leave of each other, and my adventure was over. Though the mishap was a little rough at the time, I would not lose the recollection of it for any entertainment my San Francisco friends can give me, and that is saying a great deal. It made me think better of human nature, (not that I ever thought very ill of it,) and love generous, hospitable Californians more than ever, and it took the conceit out of me as a strong-minded woman of the world, independent, and knowing a thing or two about traveling. Since that experience I am a sore trial to conductors in my fear of getting somewhere, or not getting somewhere, without knowing it.

I have tempted the gods by a second visit to San José and Santa Clara. There is an odor of defunct sanctity all over this region. San José is a beautiful city, with some pleasant drives beside the ever-charming Alameda, a noble new Court-house and several fine private residences. The show-place is Gen. Negley's, and it is one which any prince might be proud of, and such as few princes deserve. At Santa Clara there is a large Jesuit college and an old adobe church. The latter is a dim, damp, musty, weather-stained, and earthquake-marred edifice, adorned with some curious, not to say grotesque frescos, painted, it is said, long ago by a native artist, an Indian convert. If so, "the last state of that man was worse than the first." One of the pictures on the wall—that of a saintly old monk in his cell—is so striking a likeness of the sagacious and loquacious statesman of Kentucky, Garret Davis, that one could almost believe it a portrait of that venerable Senator, doing penance for his sins of speech, or taking sanctuary here from the evil rule of Republicanism and the buffetings of Butler.

We were very courteously shown all through the College, which seems an excellent institution, admirably practical in its character. The inner court, or garden, with its long piazzas, its aloes, myrtles, roses, and lemon, orange, almond and olive trees, reminded me of the cloisters and court in the picturesque old inn of Amalfi, once a convent. The whole scene was marvelously like Italy—the Jesuit priests, with their long black robes; the quaint old church, the older cross before it. Even the picturesque peasant figures were there, lounging about the church-door and kneeling before the shrine of the Virgin. Some swarthy Mexicans looked the lazzaroni character to the life. But, thank heaven, they did not beg, or smell of garlic like the genuine Neapolitan article; and there were no snuffy, shuffling, shaven old mendicant friars to be seen.

San Francisco has been having a sensation lately, which has shaken the many-hilled city like a mild earthquake. Ghost faces have appeared in divers window-panes about town! The first spectre of this kind was discovered in the front window of a very respectable house occupied by a widow, who, it is said, recognized it as the apparition of her late husband. It caused a tremendous excitement. Jones, living, might have gazed out of that window, with that doleful expression, (for it is a most infelicitous-looking ghost,) for every day of a long and virtuous life, and nobody would have heeded him; but Jones, defunct, drew half the town to gape at him. Of course *I* went to see the crowd. That, by the way, was what everybody said they went to see. I found that the widow had been so beset by visitors and reporters that she had brought herself, for a consideration, to part a second time with her husband—one gets used to these afflictions—and that he had been removed to *Woodward's Garden*, where he was drawing well. Scarcely was he gone when other ghosts appeared in neighboring windows, staring out of their crystalline limbo, on a marveling or mocking world, looking more or less miserable, as though in purgatorial pains. These new-comers I saw, and I must confess that they were to me something quite inexplicable. They seem to have been done *in*, not *on*, the glass, and are scarcely of a character to serve any purpose of ornamental art. They are the very diabolism of photography. I cannot even guess at the process by which they are made to appear, as and where they are. But ghost "sharps" tell me they are quite inferior to the original apparition now at the Garden. That, however, is said to be fading slowly away. Jones evidently doesn't feel at home there. He was a family man. Bids are not lively for the other panes—the spectre business has been overdone, and speculators are fearful of taking a glass too much.

Preceding and surviving the ghost-faces, as a sensation, was the production, at the California Theatre, of the pleasant play of "Solid Silver," written by a distinguished member of the California Bar, Mr. W. H. L. Barnes, a gentleman of rare eloquence, wit and culture, and so young that noble things may be hoped and reasonably expected of him, both in law and literature, if he does not permit the great, insidious, incroaching flood of occcidental social life to swamp his best faculties and energies.

This play was, I am told, written during an inforced retirement from professional duties, after a severe illness, to wile away the slow hours of convalescence—to kill sick time. If Mr. Barnes can be so ingenious, clever and witty as an invalid, on a diet of toast and tea, with doctors threatening and doses impending, what might he not be as a well man, in his study, buckling right down to his work, as a regular, earnest dramatist.

"Solid Silver" has some admirable situations and a good deal of sparkling dialogue. It moves on well, though the real climax of dramatic interest is almost in the middle of the piece. It has some sins against nature and probability, but they are not very heinous. The hero is a little womanish, and the heroine a little mannish, in the love scenes. Indeed, so entirely reversed are the usual positions of lovers, because of the superior advantages of the lady in rank and fortune, that in one touching and tender interview, which takes place in the presence of the hero's mother, you almost expect to hear the modest young man say, "Ask mamma." I am afraid Mr. Barnes is tinctured with these dreadful Woman's Rights ideas. But these unconventional proceedings, though a little startling in real life, give an air of pleasing novelty to a romantic drama, and go down well with the most proper people. The moral tone of this play is quite unexceptionable—the comedy being especially refined, free from *double entendre* and slang. The piece has been handsomely put upon the stage here, and on the whole has been admirably acted by the excellent stock company of the "California," with their star-manager, Mr. McCullough. It is, I hear, soon to be produced at Wallack's, for which theatre it is peculiarly adapted. GRACE GREENWOOD.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Infamous Practice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The infamous practice of throwing kerosene upon ladies' dresses, promises to again become prevalent. Last night, about 11 o'clock, in walking with my wife from Fourteenth-street through Broadway to my home in Twenty-third-street, her dress and cloak and my clothing were entirely ruined by some wretch throwing this liquid on us. Some years ago the Police succeeded in arresting this vicious practice, and a timely warning may prevent others suffering loss and annoyance from the villainous mania.

CHARLES WRIGHT KIRBY,
No. 211 West Twenty-third-street.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 12, 1872.

The General Order System—What it Means.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen many articles, in various newspapers throughout the country, and have read the testimony before the Senatorial Committee on the subject of "General Order." I am so astonished at the ignorance of the one and the gross misstatement of the other, that I feel compelled to give my testimony in regard to it, and I give you my name for reference.

And to preface: I have no interest in the present possessors of this business, and no particular reason to wish them well, and I am a most pronounced Democrat, and therefore do not write in defense of the Administration. I have been nearly a quarter of a century in the bonded warehouse business, and can therefore give an opinion "as is an opinion."

What is a "General Order store?" It is a store for unclaimed goods. What are these, and how do they come to be unclaimed? A vessel arrives in port, and the law requires her to lie two business days after entering to enable the merchants to claim their goods, either by paying the duties on them, or by giving a bond and having them sent to warehouse. This is fair to the merchant and the ship-owner; but suppose they do not claim them, what then? The ship cannot lie at her berth forever. She must discharge, reload and go to sea. How shall she get rid of her cargo? The ship-owner goes to the Collector and tells him of this, and the Collector gives him a "general order" to discharge everything. But what shall be done with those unpermitted goods? The merchant does not claim them; the ship-owner cannot take them; the Government must keep them as a lien for the duties on them. And so the Collector, who is personally responsible for them, makes some warehouseman his agent and sends them to him. This is the General Order business. It is, and always has been, as much a part of the Collector's patronage as any other appointment in his gift. Under Mr. Buchanan it was given to John C. Mather; under Mr. Lincoln to Henry C. Bowen. Neither had warehouses; both farmed it out to those in the business. Mr. Murphy or Gen. Grant has at least given it to those who have warehouses and personally work them. But Mr. Stewart says, "We are not allowed five minutes to enter our goods before they are thrown on the dock." Amen! But, then, how does this work? We will take one line, for example—the Inman. These steamers leave Liverpool on Thursday, and in the pleasant Summer days arrive on the Sunday or Monday but one following. They sail on Saturday. This gives them a week to discharge and reload. But in the stormy Winter weather they do not arrive until Wednesday or Thursday. They must sail on Saturday. They carry the mails, passengers are anxious to go, and it would cause inextricable confusion if they were held over. So it is optional with the Secretary of the Treasury to permit them to discharge all their cargo at once with this proviso—that to every merchant who gets out his permit within the two days, the steam-ship line pays all charges at the General Order store for the first month. Mr. Stewart's clerk says his house pays one-half the General Order charges. I don't believe they pay one-tenth.

And now how does it work? Suppose the steamer lies out the two days. She discharges her goods as they come. In a cargo of a thousand cases there are fifty or seventy consignees. Their carts will be at the pier each for his merchant's goods; the first man will have ten cases, and he will find them scattered on the dock—a hundred on top of them—he must get them all out before the next cartman can get in; the work is interminable, the quarreling continual, time and patience worn out. At the same time the steamer is taking in her outward cargo, and this makes confusion worse confounded.

Look at the other side; the goods are all sent to General Order warehouse; taken there by Government cartmen, they are carefully assorted and tiered, each mark and number visible. The cartmen come for them, and they are at once put on their trucks. No time is lost, nor patience; no ill will accrues. The charge for storage labor, and cartage from ship is paid by the steamer's agent, who is only too glad to do this and get his ship to sea. These people pay most of the General Order charges. Why are they not called to testify?

Then as to the amount charged. During the last ten years the principal part of the General Order has been held by Mr. Bixby, (the largest,) Mr. Squire, Mr. Myers, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Mason, Leet & Co. Mr. Bixby charged $1 50 for ordinary packages; Mr. Squire, $1 20; Messrs. Myers, Edwards and Mason $1 50; Leet & Co. $1 25. (Mr. Myers did charge Stewart only $1, but this was the exception; he made it up on the rest.) So instead of Leet & Co. charging double, as Messrs. Lindsay and Stewart say, they charge much less than has been charged for the last ten years. Packages from Jersey City and Hoboken are charged twenty-five cents more because the cartage is higher.

As to General Order charges being no higher than warehouse charges, this is simple nonsense. Almost all the General Order man's expenses are higher than those at a warehouse. He must have a very large store, and he must keep part of it empty always to be ready for goods that may never come. He must take everything—car-wheels, anchors, carriages, machinery, ship timbers, dead men, (all of these I have known to be in General Order store.) He must pay for two store-keepers instead of one—$1,800 additional. He must keep an army of clerks at high wages. He must keep a private watchman at $2 50 a night, and for his store alone; he must work all night when so required. Sundays and holidays form no exemption to him when a steamer must discharge. His insurance is so high that it drives away all hope of profit from warehouse goods. Many goods remain a year and are then sold by the Government for less than the duties. When the General Order man loses his labor and cartage and a year's storage, the Collector may die or change his mind, and he finds the direction of the unclaimed goods diverted to another warehouse, and he has an empty store on his hands and a heavy rent. This has happened many times and several firms have been well-nigh ruined.

Mr. Stewart says it is an outrage that the Hoboken and Jersey City General Order should be brought to New-York; but the goods for examination are brought to New-York and no one has ever thought of protesting against this, and there is no earthly difference in the status of the two.

But why should they not be? The proprietors of these steam-ship lines and Mr. Stewart are the ones chiefly clamorous about it. These lines make a great deal of money on passengers, freights, mails—must they be allowed a monopoly on storage also? For, remember, no line that has its dock in New-York City has ever been allowed to have a warehouse of their own, although they have often asked for it. These people have gone out of New-York because rents, labor, &c., are cheaper in New-Jersey. They can easily underbid our people, but is it any cheaper to the merchants of New-York? (except the giant Mr. Stewart.) These lines charge $1 per package, and Leet & Co. charge $1 50. But the merchant who sends his cart to Hoboken, pays $3 to his cartman if he only brings a single package. To Leet & Co. he pays 75 cents—a clear saving of 75 cents. The Hoboken ferry-boats only sail every twenty minutes. If the cartman is a long way round from the ... to the bonded stores over there. A single load will average about two hours, and this in the best part of the day. Mr. Stewart, doing an immense business, and obtaining many facilities which others cannot possess, may find it to his advantage to store in Hoboken and Jersey City, but to smaller merchants and to cartmen it is a most expensive and vexatious inconvenience. Some people are malicious enough to suggest that this commends it to Mr. Stewart. As to the danger of losing a package and such loss falling on the merchant, it is the veriest nonsense. No merchant ever yet was required to father such loss, and no cartman ever refused or thought of refusing to pay. Within a month Mr. Charles Kahle has paid $600, gold, for a case lost during the night from his truck, although the truck and case were within the locked gates of the Williams & Guion dock, and were guarded by their private watchman and the Government's night officers. There was very great doubt whether he or the steamer's agents were responsible, but he paid it, without compulsion and without grumbling.

One parting word for Mr. Lindsay's Cartage Bureau. I have been for thirty-three years practically familiar with the movement of merchandise controlled by the Custom-house in this port, and I say most decidedly that a more silly, a more cruel, and a more unnecessary outrage I never knew perpetrated by this Government upon its citizens. It cut the ham-strings of 10,000 horses, and compelled their owners to stand idly by and see the bread torn from the mouths of their children. They never got rich, (except Mr. Stewart's cartman, but then he is so liberal,) but there is no set of men on earth who earn their money by more honest sweat and toil than the merchants' cartmen of New-York. There was not the slightest shadow of a shade of an excuse for it; and on the day the order was signed I told the Collector's private secretary that it would ruin him, and ruin him it did.

He was a noble old man, but, in this, most misguided. A hundred Leets could not have shaken him from his place; but the cry of wronged and ruined men—wronged and ruined for no fault of theirs—had fallen upon ears that dared not disregard it, and the Collector and his satellite were swept away—the one from an office he had in all other ways dignified and adorned, the other into the contempt and oblivion his impudence and folly so well deserved.

MICHIGAN'S GRATITUDE.

Gov. Baldwin's Acknowledgment of the Generosity of the People of the United States.

State of Michigan, Executive Office,
Detroit, Jan. 9, 1872.

To the People of the United States:

Early in October last, fearful and unprecedented fires swept over large and thrifty portions of Michigan, rendering several thousands of our people homeless, and depriving many of their entire earthly possessions. Responsive to the appeal of the Executive and of the State Relief Committees, prompt and liberal donations of money, food and clothing came from citizens of our own State, from almost every section of our common country, from the neighboring province of Ontario, and from beyond the Atlantic. To the rich and the poor alike, we are indebted for the warmest expressions of sympathy, and the most generous material aid. So timely and bountiful has been the relief extended, that no further cause exists for anxiety lest suffering prevail in these sections during the Winter now upon us. The contributions received have been, and are being distributed by the State Committees through local committees and agents in the burned districts with integrity and good judgment. Some time since—at the request of the State Committees—I gave official notice that the clothing then on hand and in transit would be sufficient for the sufferers by fire in this State. Believing that the people of Michigan are unwilling to tax the generosity of the public one moment longer than necessity demands, I now take pleasure in announcing that further contributions of money are unnecessary. In making this announcement to the people of the United States, I deem it my duty to remind the people of Michigan that although all fears of present suffering have been allayed, it may hereafter become necessary to appeal to the more highly favored of our own citizens for further contributions for the sick and the destitute among the sufferers by the late fires. It affords me the greatest pleasure to tender the hearty thanks of the whole people of Michigan to those whose earnest sympathy and liberal aid have so greatly alleviated the suffering of so many of our citizens. HENRY P. BALDWIN.

The Business of the Life Insurance Companies in 1871.

From the Spectator, an American Review of Insurance.

From returns in course of preparation for the *Spectator Life Chart*, to be issued in February, we compile the following exhibit of the new business in 1871 of those companies whose reports have been handed in up to this writing:

Name of Company.	New Policies Issued in 1871. No.	Amount.	Av.	Increase or Decrease as Compared with 1870. No.	Amount.
Atlantic Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anchor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berkshire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut General	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Empire State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Globe Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guardian Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homoeopathic Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mutual Life	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National, New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National, Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provident L. and T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Security	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Mutual	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Universal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Widows' and Orphans' Benefit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Increase as compared with 1870.
†Decrease as compared with 1870.

The above list is incomplete, of course, but we are glad to present our readers thus early, and in advance of other sources of information, these important figures of many of the companies.

Greeley Republicans General Committee—Mr. Greeley Declines the Office of President—Elections for the Ensuing Year.

A meeting of the Greeley Republican General Committee was held last evening at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart in the chair.

The Committee on By-laws reported that no change in the constitution of the past year was deemed advisable, and they recommended its re-adoption.

Mr. Benjamin A. Willis, on the part of the Committee appointed to tender Mr. Horace Greeley the Chairmanship of the Committee, reported that he declined the offer, but expressed himself in cordial sympathy with the purposes and principles of the organization. Though not their recognized head, he would, he believed, be their chief in the future as he had been in the past. [Applause.]

The following is Mr. Greeley's letter of resignation:

Dear Sir: I accepted the Chairmanship of the Union Republican General Committee for the year 1871 with the single purpose, frankly avowed, to prevent a disruption of the Republican organization in our City, and to restore harmony to its counsels and power to its local organization. That object, earnestly and assiduously pursued, has not been obtained, (I believe through no fault on my part,) and its realization seems now far distant. I am, therefore, hopeless that good would be secured by accepting the post you so kindly tender me, and must, therefore, most respectfully, but peremptorily, decline it, remaining with grateful regard yours, &c.

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. F. J. Fithian, Chairman Committee, &c.

[Applause.]

The report was received and ordered to be inserted in the minutes.

On motion, it was resolved to proceed with the election of a Chairman.

Mr. Fithian proposed, and Mr. Rittenband seconded the nomination of Mr. Thomas E. Stewart.

Messrs. Aspinwall and Twombly spoke in favor of the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Stewart, in accepting the nomination, thanked the members for the honor, &c., and contended that their organization had been recognized by the State Convention and the State Committee as being regular, in that they were admitted to seats in the Convention.

The following elections were also made: ..., First Vice-President; George W. Palmer, Second Vice-President; Ira O. Miller, Treasurer, and Messrs. Culver and Coachmon Secretaries. The meeting then adjourned.

Was the Murderer Botts Married to Mrs. Wilson?

Rev. T. H. Landon, by whom Botts claims to have been married to Mrs. Wilson some years ago, has sent the following note in answer to inquiries from the Newark *Journal*:

"This certifies that George Botts, of Newark, and Julia Jenkins, of New-York, were united in holy matrimony on the 16th day of December, 1866, at Little Falls, Passaic County, N. J., by me, (being at that time Pastor of the Methodist Church at that place.)
L. H. LANDON."

Mr. Landon is now pastor of a Church at Montclair. The question now arises whether the George Botts mentioned is this George Botts, and whether Julia Jenkins and Mary Wilson are one and the same person as claimed by the prisoner.

Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union-square, is in receipt of his weekly installment of English and Continental periodicals. The current numbers of the London *Illustrated News* and *Graphic* are very fine, being full of excellent engravings. *Punch*, *Saturday Review* and *Nature* are also good. The stock of Brentano is now quite varied and interesting.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 14, will contain the usual variety of interesting matter under the following heads:

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on the leading issues of the day.

ORIGINAL SKETCHES, giving interesting information on all sorts of subjects in an entertaining form.

THE LATEST HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS by telegraph and the mails.

LOCAL AFFAIRS, as reported by our staff of writers.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY OF THE WEEK, containing the newest gossip at home and abroad, and announcements of events.

CURRENT LITERATURE, collated from late Domestic and Foreign Serials.

MILITARY GOSSIP, affording considerable information of interest to our National Guard.

With a circulation of a character exceptionally valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching, for business purposes, the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The excessive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

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MARRIED.

GIHON—CARNEY.—Jan. 5, at St. Thomas' Church, Sioux City, Iowa, by Rev. George B. Pratt, Mr. Charles Alexander Gihon, son of John Gihon, Esq., of New-York, to Miss Julia Fletcher Carney, daughter of Capt. Wm. Carney, of West Dresden, Me.

SOUTHWORTH—MURFEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Gardner T. Southworth, of Batavia, N. Y., and Cornelia E., daughter of George S. Murfey, Esq., of this City. No cards.

VREELAND—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. W. French, John V. B. Vreeland to Mary A., daughter of Ira H. Taylor, all of Bergen Heights, Jersey City, N. J. No cards.

WARNER—HERRICK.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 11, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, William Strong Warner to Nettie L. Herrick, daughter of the late Wm. T. Herrick, all of this City.

WILLETS—PRENTICE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Joseph C. Willets to Emma C. Prentice, daughter of John H. Prentice.

DIED.

BARLOW.—Suddenly on the 9th inst., at Whitehall, John Barlow, of Sing Sing, N. Y.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BARTOW.—In this City, on the morning of Jan. 11, Charles Bartow, in the 50th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. E. Martin, No. 70 West 37th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newtown, Long Island, for interment.

COLEMAN.—On the morning of the 12th inst., at Albany, Mary, wife of John Coleman, of that place, and mother of James H. Coleman, of this City.
The funeral will take place on Monday, Jan. 15, from St. Joseph's Church, Albany, where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 9½ A. M.

CONROY.—At San Rafael, Cal., on 9th inst., James C. Conroy, formerly of the firm of Conroy & O'Connor, San Francisco.
His remains will be brought here for interment, when due notice of the funeral will be given.

HAMILTON.—On Thursday, 11th inst., Robert Hamilton, aged 66 years.
His friends and those of his brothers-in-law, George and William Kellock and David M. Earl, are requested to attend his funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 17 Lafayette-place.

MOSHER.—On Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, of pneumonia, Holder Mosher, in the 71st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at his late residence, No. 31 Columbia-st., on Sunday, Jan. 14, at 1½ P. M.

MASON.—At the residence of Henry Colhoun, Esq., in Stamford, Conn., on Thursday morning Jan. 11, Lucy, wife of Myron L. Mason.
Funeral at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ o'clock.

MATHEWS.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1872, Charles D. Mathews, in the 28th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1,609 Broadway, corner of Greene-av., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Take the Broadway and East New-York cars, at Division-avenue Ferry.

PRESWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, Mary, widow of Christopher Preswick.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 334 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.
☞ Philadelphia, Albany, and Boston papers please copy.

TODD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1872, William W. Todd, in the 71st year of his age.
His relatives and friends, also those of his sons, William J., Theodore W. and Charles H., and his sons-in-law, Wm. W. Green and Eli Perry, are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 31 East 22d-st.

WRIGHT.—On Fifth day morning, First month 11th, of scarlet fever, in the 7th year of her age, Millie E., daughter of John D. and Lydia E. Wright.
Friends are affectionately invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 29 West 38th-st., at 10 o'clock, on Seventh day, the 13th inst. The remains will be taken to Flushing.

WINDLE.—At Stamford, Conn., Thursday, Jan. 11, 1872, of disease of the heart, Capt. Henry Windle, aged 80 years.
The funeral services will be held at St. John's Church, Stamford, Monday, the 15th, at 2 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. take great pleasure in announcing that they will publish NEXT SATURDAY, Jan. 20,

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POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at their head-quarters, No. 181 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Jan. 12, the only transaction in City real estate effected was made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. A. ROBINSON, Esq., referee, disposed of the four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot (20 by 56 by 92) located on the north side of West Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and known as No. 51. The property was purchased by JOHN D. OTHWELL, for $21,700. These same premises were sold at the Exchange, on Friday of last week, and knocked down to S. W. BARNARD, for $21,600, but the buyer having failed to comply with the terms of sale, a resale was therefore rendered necessary, which resulted as noted. In addition to the above, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. offered at public auction a Brooklyn property embracing six brick houses and lots, situate on the south side of Division-avenue, between Third-street and Wythe-avenue, known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, and 62 Division-street. Of the houses offered two were certainly sold as follows: No. 62, two-story and basement brick house, 20 by 28, and lot, 20 by about 40, sold to EUGENE BARKING for $4,850, and No. 60, similar house, with lot 20 by about 45, sold to T. D. LANE for $4,025. The remaining houses and lots were also bid off at fair prices, and may have been sold, but the auctioneers were in doubt regarding them. They were knocked down at the following figures to Mr. BARNES and Mr. BOSHER respectively: No. 58 Division-avenue, three-story brick and basement house, 19.6 by 34, with lot, 19.6 by about 50, $5,850; No. 56, adjoining similar house, with lot, 19.9 by about 50, $5,900; No. 54, two-story and basement brick house adjoining, 19.10x34, with lot, 19.10 by about 50, $5,800, and No. 52, similar house adjoining, with lot 20.5 by about 45, $5,500. No further business was transacted. Today, at the Exchange, the legal sale by JAMES M. MILLER, of four houses and lots on 46th-st. near 4th-av., adjourned from Saturday of last week, is announced to occur.

Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street, report having recently sold at private sale for Mr. A. H. RAYMOND a lot on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 60 feet north of Forty-seventh-street, in size 25 by 100 for $90,000. WILLIAM H. RAYMOND, No. 575 Fine-street, also reports having recently disposed of the following property at the prices noted: Two lots on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, 50 feet east of Madison-avenue, each 25 by 100, sold for $28,000; one lot 25 by 100 on the north side of One hundred and Sixth-street, 275 feet west of Second-avenue, sold for $2,300, and one lot, same size, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 125 feet west of Second-avenue, sold for $2,500. Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., it is said, have recently purchased two lots on the north-east corner of Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue for $95,000, paying $55,000 for the corner lot and $40,000 for the one adjoining. The following recent private sales of City lots are also reported: Two lots on the north side of Sixty-second-street, seventy feet west of Madison-avenue, 50 by ½ block, sold for $23,000; three lots on the south side of Sixty-third-street, seventy feet west of Madison-avenue, 75 by 100.5, sold to GRIFFITH ROWE for $60,000. At Flushing, Long Island, Messrs. PARSONS & CO. have sold to Mrs. RUFUS LEAVITT the plot of land on south-east corner of Broadway and Parsons-avenue (300 feet square) for $10,000.

For next week the public auctions projected are many of them wortny the attention of investors, as will be seen by reference to the usual list published on Monday.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Jan. 12.

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OFFICE OF

RIKER, HEGER & CO., 64 W. 23d-St.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING HOUSES:

2 story 18 ft. front, West 21st-st., $10,000.
3 story, 15 ft. front, 2d-st., $17,500.
4 story, 25 ft. front, 27th-st., $46,000.
4 story, 20 ft. front, fully furnished, 29th-st., $42,500.
4 story, 20x60 ft. back, 8th & 6th ave., in perfect order.
4 story, 20 ft. front, 46th-st., bet. 5th & 6th ave., $35,000.
4 story, 21 ft. front, (college lease.) $30,000.
Also one in 49th-st., 22 ft. front, $35,000.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT PROPERTY, ON West 32d-st; the new market now being completed, with the contemplated street freight depot, makes this a desirable investment; ground 20 by 100, with front and rear buildings; will be sold on easy terms.

DYE & CURTISS, NO. 608 6TH-AV.

OPPOSITE STUYVESANT-SQUARE, ON 18TH-ST.—For sale a first-class high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x70x100, replete with all the latest improvements. Will be sold cheap on account of the early departure of the owner for Europe. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 22 Pine-st.

A—NEAR BROADWAY JUNCTION—Lot 25x75 ft., on 7th-av., for sale; price, $8,000; high stoop, modern frescoed complete brown-stone dwelling, 20.6x55, lot 105 feet; price and terms reasonable; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 37TH-ST.—Fine brown-stone high-stoop front house, of full width and extra depth; price $60,000. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—SPLENDID four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with marvous and magnificent chandeliers, for sale or to let on easy terms. Also one on same block and on easy terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 22 Pine-st.

A SUPERIOR—BUILT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60x132, on 34th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., will be sold for less than its value if applied for at once. ISAAC HONIG, No. 22 Pine-st.

EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE IMPROVED property in 2d-st., between Park and 4th ave., well rented, for unimproved City lots. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—5TH AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A brown stone, full front, frescoed, and handsomely furnished; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS C. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOUR FULL LOTS, south side of 56th-st., between 5th and Madison ave., for sale as a decided bargain. Terms easy. JOHN H. PIERCE, 156 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE Lodge of Mount Sinai Hospital, No. 52 Rivington-st., 50x80, between Chff and Gold sts. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 8TH-AV., vicinity of 45th-st., elegant full-width four-story Montanesi brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER CONTAINING hundreds of 2,000-feet lots and buildings lots for sale and to let with City map, &c., &c. Apply to V. M. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—First-class brown-stone front 47th-st.; another best location "on the hill," Brooklyn. Call or address JOHN BRAINERD, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DESIRABLE City lots, improved property, Spring-st., near Greene, will be located. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

IRVING PLACE, NEAR 18TH-ST.—A superior four-story house, 22x70x100 feet; for sale reasonably. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS—A good investment.—The finest block of lots on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, 700x200, to exchange for improved City property. Will sell all or any number to suit purchaser. Price $150. SEAFORD & CLARK, No. 128 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR small house, Brooklyn location, in Brooklyn, a beautiful house, with all the modern improvements, at Point Pleasant, on the Shore, Monmouth County, also, for sale or exchange, a small house and four lots, $3,000; also, a beautiful house and stable and two acres; price, $10,000; terms very easy; also twelve acres, half a mile east of the village, will make about 300 village lots; worth $100 each; price, $25,000. For full particulars, apply to

SIKER, HEGER & CO., NO. 64 WEST 23D-ST.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A HANDsome place at a low price, on Central-st. (gas-lights and macadamized), either 2½ or seven acres, finely improved; large complete stable, carriage-house, poultry-house, cistern, water-works, stables, laundry, steam-boiler, complete cooler, fence, lawn, garden, forest, ornamental trees, shrubbery. Apply to EDWARD BOTTEN, 236 Pearl-st., or HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Pine-st.

EAST VIRGINIA FARM—ONE THOUsand acres, convenient to Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore; location and conditions probably unequaled; price, under stream of water, $10 per acre; cash or cigars only. C. L. CHRIS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, Room 32, N. Y.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, improved property, equity, $40,000; make cash will be paid. FRANK G. & DAVIDSON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, large and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for seasons or year; by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 256 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

IRON ORE MINE FOR SALE IN MORRIS County, N. J., near Dover, in active operation; also, several very desirable farms near Morristown. CHENEY & CO., No. 36 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, AT Orange, N. J., one of the most charming places out of New-York; 15 minutes' walk from depot; 2½ acres; house, stable and three acres ground in excellent order; unbroken possession. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 1000-st. splendid cottage, 8 rooms, with bath and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant retreat for residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply 44 No. 6 Bowling-gr., Room No. 7, 3rd floor.

TO LET—AT FORT HAMILTON, LONG Island, near 3d-av., house-new, and within forty minutes Wall-st. Ferry, per Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton and Long Island R.R., with stable, coach-house and garden, on elevated ground; rent low. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 66 Leonard-st., New-York.

TO LET, WEST 42D-ST., NEAR 9TH-AV., full-width four-story high-stoop brown-stone house. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 216 Liberty-st., from 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 8 William-st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A farm of 100 acres of choice land, with ample wood land, on Lloyd's Neck, in Oyster Bay; twenty-four miles east of New-York; in best type trotting-ground; and is suitable for vegetables or for a stock farm; rent, $1,200. Apply to Dr. R. R. DERBY, No. 111 East 25th-st., New-York, or to Mr. BOND, at the premises.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE house and lot No. 724 Broadway; lot about 22x100 feet; very desirably situated for business purposes. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 52 Pine-st.

WHOLE CORNER STORE TO LET.—A first-class fifty-feet corner store, near Canal-st., to let. The store has all modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Apply to MOSES MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LEASE OR Let, also lofts and rooms for business purposes, Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway. Apply to CALVIN WITTY, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES ON BROADway; also, stores on 6th-av. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 607 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS, 50x100, WITH STEAM POWER, to let in sections or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 34 and 37 Wooster-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

YONKERS.—WANTED TO RENT, WITH privilege of purchase, by a gentleman of small family, a pleasantly-situated, well-built house, fully furnished, containing all the modern improvements, in or near the village of Yonkers; also, carriage-house attached. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 160 Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y.

HOUSE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE A first-class house not less than forty feet front, located near 34th-st. and Madison-av., with stable. Answer with name, location, size, price, &c., MONEY, Box No. 1,760 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: THE VALUABLE FRONT on east side of MADISON-AV., between 22d and 23d sts., having a frontage on the avenue of 200.10 feet by 75 feet on each street.

ALSO,

SEVEN VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS,

Five on the north side of 126th-st., 275 feet west of 8th-av., and two on the south side, 225 feet east of 7th-av., each 25x99.11 feet each.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17,

THE BALANCE OF THE NINETY VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS., MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WASHINGTON PLACE, STORE FRONTING ON DEY AND CORTLANDT STS., AND LOTS ON 115TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. M. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, with the three-story marble-front house thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between 4th-st. and Astor-place, opposite Washington-place, and known as No. 714 Broadway.

CORTLANDT AND DEY STREETS.—The first-class five-story brown-stone front store and lot, situate on the north side of Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st., extending through to and fronting on Dey-st., and known as No. 13 Cortlandt-st. and No. 12 Dey-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH-STREET.—Five lots, south side, 475 feet west of 3d-av.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st. Sale peremptory. Will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1872, 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The fine, brown-stone English-basement house, No. 42 West 27th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., four stories front, five in rear, 20x30, lot 98.9; complete with all modern improvements; will be ready for possession in 2 weeks; permits to examine and terms. Apply to the Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

M. A. LYNCH AND HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, will sell the balance of the ninety valuable

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1872,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,

BANKERS, NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT, NEW YORK.

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

GEO. H. MILLS, ALBERT H. SMITH, WM. P. ROBESON, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

AGENCY OF THE

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America, also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. MCKINLEY, } Agents.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, held this Company, held Jan. 8, 1872, the following gentlemen were elected:

LEVI ALPEGATE,	ZACHARIA JAQUES,
C. H. APPLEGATE,	T. C. KIMBALL,
JAY ADAMS,	D. S. MOSES,
PETER R. ANDERSON,	NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
EBENEZER BEADLES,	WM. W. OWENS,
JOHN BOYD,	JOHN E. PUFF,
J. S. CAMRON,	EDGAR PINCHOT,
ALEX. BONNELL,	FRANCIS A. RAY,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	G. W. F. RANDOLPH,
ARIJAH CURTIS,	CHAS. E. RICHARD,
CHARLES DEVLIN,	JOHN SEAMAN,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,	E. T. TEFFT,
JAMES FLANAGAN,	H. K. THURBER,
DANIEL FOSTER,	JOHN C. TUCKER,
ALLAN HAY,	JAS. W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. ROLDANE,	R. CORNELL WHITE.

AT subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS H. MILLER was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN R. FLANAGAN Vice-President. JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, New-York, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON MONday, 4th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN,	F. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH ENGLER,	EMIL MAGNUS,
CAROLINE HASTLER,	FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,	EDWARD PRIBES,
GERHARD JANSSEN,	DAVID SALOMON,
FRED. RICE KUHNE,	EMIL SAURE,
ALEX. MONTEBERG,	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
LEO LILIENTHAL,	JONAS SONNEBORN,
M. E. LEVIN,	W. G. TAAKS.
FREDERICK M. MAAS,	FREDERICK VIELMAR.

At a meeting of the Board this day, EMIL SAURE was unanimously re-elected President, and DAVID SALOMON was unanimously elected Vice-President. O. H. SCHREIBER, Cashier.

REVERE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for ensuing year:

JOHN CASTEREN,	
DAVID B. MOSES,	
JOHN ROMER,	
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,	
ISAAC ODELL,	
WM. A. THOMSON,	
CHARLES BURKHALTER,	
JOHN T. WILSON,	
HARVEY P. FARRINGTON,	
FRANCIS B. LOCKWOOD,	
JOHN MCMILLEN.	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 8th instant, JOHN CASTEREN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. A. E. JENKINS, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.)

7 PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST (COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED,) ONLY 1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 42 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU-ST.

CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed in Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, SIOUX FALLS, and other points in the Western states.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Parties owning or holding Bonds of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, the SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY, the TROY, SALEM AND BUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, or the GLEN'S FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to advise the undersigned at Troy, N. Y., of the number of, and kind of the bonds held; giving a clear statement of importance to the holders may be addressed to them. GEO. H. CRAMER, President.

TROY, Dec. 26, 1871.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Interest coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer in the City of New-York.

One of the oldest and best investment securities in the market. AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY, Nos. 6 and 8 Trinity Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY of MARYLAND, held on the 21st ultimo, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the present year:

HARVEY CONRAD,	SAMUEL F. BANGER,
CHARLES LANTHORNE,	P. C. CALHOUN,
JAMES B. HOYT,	ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD,
HENRY J. KUNHARDT,	CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
DAVID V. HUTCHINS,	HENRY L. DYER.

ALEXANDER SHAW.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HARRY CONRAD, Esq., was elected President; ALEXANDER SHAW, Esq., Vice-President; and P. C. CALHOUN, Esq., Treasurer.

WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; and second, to act and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning corporations," approved May 1, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; and, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNELL, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD ON Jan. 9, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

WM. A. SHOLES,	ROBERT G. DAVIS,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,	ROBT. SEAMAN,
JESSE HOYT,	HENRY COLLINS,
PIERRE V. DUPLON,	ROBT. K. DAVIES,
HENRY C. ROGERS,	JESSE H. POWERS,
PHILIP TILLINGHAST RILEY,	A. BRION.

SAMUEL COULTER.

At a meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday, 10th inst., WM. A. THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIES Vice-President. A. G. AGAR, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 22 Broadway, Corner of Rector-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES TO SERVE ONE YEAR, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

O. T. CARLETON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 3 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from this date until morning of 20th January, on and after which date a cash Dividend of Five per Cent. will be payable.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock, JOHN WALLACE, President.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the bids will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Sixes at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 20 to 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a short line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—470 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 24 Nassau-St., New-York.

Midland Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE ON FINISHED ROAD.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at PAR AND INTEREST a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 240 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $2,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $60,000 per mile, which is less *than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

ALL TAXES PAID.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

We think very highly of these bonds and recommend them to all classes of investors.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 6,067.

ELECTRO MOTOR COMPANY.

NOTICE.—A meeting of stockholders will be held at the Company's office, No. 42 Broadway, MONDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, to vote on the question of the increase of the capital stock to 50,000 shares, $20 each.

R. B. OLEGHORN,	
B. W. TUCKER,	
J. W. SMITH,	Trustees.
S. WRIGHT,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank this day held, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH BUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. KENRICK,	WARREN HARMONY,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA W. ALLEN,
JOHN R. LAWRENCE,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	LANSING C. MOORE,
FRANCIS PRUNALD,	ANDREW MILLS.
CHAS. BURKHALTER.	

And Samuel C. Herriott, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected inspectors of the next election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held FRANCIS A. PALMER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. J. R. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Bank, held at the Bank-room on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. WHEELOCK,	CHARLES G. LANDON,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	SIMON BERNHEIMER,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	NATHAN A. BALDWIN,
HORACE S. CLAFLIN,	ROBERT H. BERDELL,
	WILLIAM H. BISHOP.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY was unanimously re-elected Vice-President.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD Jan. 9, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

J. G. WHITEHOUSE,	
THOMAS W. TYLER, Jr.,	
BARNET J. SOLOMON,	
JAMES DAYTON,	
JOHN G. BERRIAN,	
CLEMENT E. PARSONS,	
GARDNER R. COLBY,	
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,	
JOHN T. HILL.	

At a meeting of the Board Mr. THOMAS W. TYLER, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, held on 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James H. Cobb,	Philip R. Lydig,
John C. Green,	Joseph Sampson,
William H. Aspinwall,	William H. Guion,
Robert Bell,	George A. Jones,
Richard Ker Kennedy,	Valentine G. Roosevelt,
Richard Cobb,	William S. Acton,
	Henry Meyer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board SANFORD COBB was unanimously re-elected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against The Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, N. Y., that they are called upon to exhibit the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to THEODORE M. DAVIS, receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

E. K. HULBURD, Deputy for the Comptroller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)

ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE, OF THE

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN

RAILWAY OF INDIANA,

PRICE 95½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
SAILING AT CORK HARBOR
FROM NEW-YORK.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 27, '72
JAVA.....Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
AMERICA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
FROM BOSTON.
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
HIBERNIA.....Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO.....Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
and every following SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris $5 gold additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.—STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA WILL SAIL TUESDAY, Jan. 16. Passengers can take train at Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., City, at 10 A. M. C. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailings sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 1st and 3rd Saturdays.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.
FROM GLASGOW. FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23. BRITANNIA. Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30. ANGLIA. Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6. COLUMBIA. Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13. AUSTRALIA. Saturday, Feb. 3.
And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $40; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC.....Jan. 13, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Jan. 20, 7½ P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, staterooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from $1 upwards, payable everywhere.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. E. FREEMAN, Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 24, at 7½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHAY.....Feb. 7, at 3½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PECK.....Feb. 21, at 3½ P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
EGYPT, GROAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
ERIN, LAWRE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Jan. 27, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$32
To London.....60 To London.....28
To Paris.....90 To Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 20
WEISSER.....DANET.....Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 24
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day prior.
Jan. 18.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CRAWAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting in Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. Hutchins, at Aspinwall, for Callao and Mollendo, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Saturday.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
J. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 20th of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE.....Jan. 20
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TEMPLEMAN.....Feb. 20
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. E. SLOCUM.....March 20
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, service Pier 17 E. River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 26
CITY OF MERIDA, Dunkerson, Saturday, Feb. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed. Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. ALEXANDER PONS, No. 34 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. R. MORTON, Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS (via Nassau), Jan. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. R. YAS ..., Feb. 1.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Company's Steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. B. ADAMS, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from all anxiety and trouble, and trouble, preventing from losses, delays and sometimes of baggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, in facilitating his intercourse with those they are exposed at various points of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying at the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. FALNES, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDER, Agent,
No. 14 Wall-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 41 and 43 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 129 Wall-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading to connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 320 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.
TWO TRIPS A WEEK.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER
will leave Pendarvis's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
connecting at Jacksonville with BROOKS LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.
RETURNING
will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.
For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVERY CHURCHMAN SHOULD TAKE THE CHURCHMAN, which is the leading and largest weekly in the Protestant Episcopal Church.
THE CHURCHMAN'S circulation is nearly equal to that of all the other Church papers combined.
THE CHURCHMAN will be conducted with the same vigor and enterprise which have gained for it its present position.
THE CHURCHMAN comprises within its ample pages all that may be needed in a perfect Church paper.
Subscription in advance, $3 a year.
M. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 712 Broadway.

THE WAY OUT OF UNBELIEF.—Rev. WM. R. HUNTINGTON, of Massachusetts, will deliver the third lecture in the course of Popular Lectures on Christianity and Modern Thought—subject, *The Way Out of Unbelief*—on SUNDAY EVENING, at Grace Chapel, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Seats free.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, No. 17 Greene-st, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Communion service by Revs. DAVID MERCHANT and WM. ROBERTSON. Morning sermon, 7½, by Rev. WILLIAM COCHRANE, M. A., Brantford, Ontario. Rev. JOHN MACNAUGHTON will deliver the fifth popular lecture, TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 8 P. M. Subject—*Reformers before the Reformation.*

SABBATH MESSAGE UPON THE MOTHERHOOD OF GOD, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CORA L. V. TAFFAN, authoress of *Magnolia, Tale of the Past and Pictures of Assertion*, at Tremor's Lyric Hall, 6th-ave. and 43d-st. Miss TAFFAN will speak in each of the cities and places every Sunday evening. Admission free.

A PUBLIC MEETING ON BEHALF of the Harlem Missionary Association will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 84th-ave. and 125th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. GEO. T. BINGHAM, Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., and others.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of the Reformed Church, will preach a sermon to young men in the Sixteenth-street Reform Church, 25th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½. Rev. Dr. S. MIKEA, D. D., Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

A SERMON ON SPIRITUAL PHILANTHROPY will be preached by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford-sts., and on Spiritual Co-operation at 7½ P. M. Meetings every night. All are invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—On SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach. Subject—*Universal Priest of Christ.* At 7½ P. M., Rev. RONSER BURD COLLINS, of Chicago, will preach. Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, PROTESTANT Episcopal, corner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. WM. M. DUNNELL, will preach on both occasions.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST., MRS. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Experience-meeting at 3½ P. M. All invited.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH, New-York University, entrance No. 18 Waverley-place.—Rev. CHAS. S. SMITH, Minister.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sunday. Apply to JOHN H. TREMOR, No. 72 6th-av.

BIBLE QUESTION IN HARLEM.—Rev. OSCAR HUGO, of this City, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at Second Reformed Church, 110th-st., between 3d and 4th ave., in the EVENING, in the Reformed Church, corner 121st-st. and 3d-av. Subject—*Is the Bible a Pope's Concordat or the Our Protestant Love?* Mr. HUGO has preached on this subject in over 200 New-York and Brooklyn pulpits.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. HIRAM MEAD, of Oberlin, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Jan. 14.

CAN THE BIBLE BE ADMITTED in our public schools without interfering with the rights of conscience? will be the theme of discourses by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, between 4th and 5th-sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 7½ o'clock, and *Christ's Kingdom*, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 37TH-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.—Rev. T. M. PULMAN will commence SUNDAY MORNING a series of discourses of "Things Pertaining to This Life." Subject—*Desire and Limitation.* Evening service as usual.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., near Broadway.—Rev. THOS. EVANS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. on *Gentleness*, and at 7½ P. M. on *The Kingdom Come.* Strangers are welcome and provided with comfortable seats.

CHRIST IS COMING!—BISHOP KNOX of Old Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on the Prophecies, as relating to the speedy glorious appearing of the Savior. Seats free, and Christians cordially invited.

CHRIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., CORNER 10th-st.—Rev. Bishop HORNBROOK will preach morning prayer; Morning Prayer and sermon by Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, at 10½ A. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. W. T. SUMNER, at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. ABNER LONGLEY, Pastor. Pews in side aisles free to seat strangers.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 8th and 9th ave., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. FERGUSON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on LORD'S DAY MORNING, 10½, second in the series on *The Assaults of Redeeming Love.* In the EVENING, 7½, a sermon—*How to Promote the Joyous Movement.* Prof. O. M. NEWELL, Musical Director. Organized.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. A. P. QUERY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next in the Hall, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. We preach regeneration from the world, and salvation from sin, as being essential to the true Christian character. Jesus says, "Go and sin no more."

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 5 Park-st., the original mission of the Five Points. Rev. J. N. HAPPIN, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 2½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and Prayer-meeting at Wesleyan Methodist Church, 4th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Opening address by R. E. BRESWETER. Subject—*Organization the Chief Order of Society.* This Conference aims to be freely religious, not freely irreligious.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ALDEN, D. D., 10½ A. M. Sermon to young men; 3½, sermon to children; 7½ P. M., Sunday-school concert; Sunday-school, 9 and 2½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the chapel, at 2 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested cordially invited.

FRENCH CHURCH DU SAINT ESPRIT, 726 Madison-st.—Rev. L. PIOLET, Pastor.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

HARLEM—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, Jan. 14, by Rev. E. P. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., at 7½ P. M., at the new Hall, 116th-st., between 3d and 4th ave. The public cordially invited.

HARLEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 125th-st., corner 3d-av. Rev. SEYMOUR B. VIRGIN, Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EIGHT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS, OF THE HOUSE OF THE EVANGELISTS, (Organized November 1st, 1871,) will be, Divine to the Church, during winter, the Will be, as follows: Rev. Edward Cooper, D. D., and the Rev. W. A. Wheelock, D. D., Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., Rev. George J. Mingins, Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. Henry Morrison, Rev. W. H. Ward, M. D. Schedule of lectures for January, 1872: SUNDAY, 14th inst.—Introductory sermon to the second session of 1871-2 by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will be delivered in the Church of the Holy Trinity, 126th-st., at 3 P. M. To be followed on the following Sundays, every month, by lectures on Christian Work to Order: TUESDAY, 16th inst.—"Scenery of Bible Lands illustrative of Scripture." No. 1. Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D. Gallery, by Rev. Dr. DUTTON. TUESDAY, 23d inst.—"Discouragements in Christian Work," by Rev. W. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., Pastor of St. Luke's Hospital. SATURDAY, 27th inst., "Old and Young Repentance," by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions. TUESDAY, 30th inst., "How to Study the Bible," by Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D. THURSDAY, 1st, "Pulpit Preparation for the Sunday-school," by Rev. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., editor of *Sunday-school Journal*, and 1st inst., "Religious Views and Habits of Thought in Order to Success," by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions. TUESDAY, 6th inst., "Scenery of Bible Lands Illustrative of Scripture," No. 2. The Sources of the Jordan, by W. H. Thomson, M. D. THURSDAY, Feb. 1, "The Young Man's Temptations in New-York, with Suggestions as to how he may be reached," by R. R. MOBURNEY, Esq., Corresponding Secretary N. Y. M. C. A. TUESDAY, 13th inst., "Sunday-school Work Needed Among the People," by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Missions. SUNDAY, Feb. 4, prox.—Second lecture in the Course on "Christian Work in Order," by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of New-York University. Subject—"How to Get on in Christian Work." The schedule of lectures for February will be issued on Feb. 1, and may be had, on application, at the College Building. Lectures will begin at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The attendance of all Christian workers is invited. Course Tickets for the Lectures of the Session may be had, without charge, by any Christian worker on application to Rev. JOHN G. ALLEN, No. 63 4th-av.; City Mission, No. 30 Bible House; Young Men's Christian Association, 7th-st. and 4th-av.; Evangelical Knowledge Society, No. 8 Bible House; Methodist Episcopal Book-store, Broadway and 14th-st.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—Services on SUNDAY, 14th inst.: 11 A. M., Holy communion; 3 P. M., service and sermon in the German language; 7½ P. M., Rev. WM. R. HUNTINGTON, Subject—*The Way Out of Unbelief.*

HARLEM UNITY CHAPEL, 125TH-ST., and 4th-av. Rev. WILLIAM E. CRAKER will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, on *The Best Days Coming*, and in the evening will give a lecture on *The Failure of Undenominism.* Services at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The public are invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, M. E. CHURCH, Lecture 102d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Eighth Commandment.* Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting Jan. 15, at 7½ P. M., in Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Speakers, Rev. Dr. C. F. DEEMS, (subject to be announced,) and Rev. WILLIAM LUDD, of Rochester, on *Spiritual Preparation.* Congregational singing from ½ to ¾ o'clock, led by Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 3RD-st., west of 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. SPRIGGS REMMAD. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.—As the invitation of a large number of friends in this City, Mr. HEPWORTH will preach SUNDAY MORNING, 14th inst., and SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Steinway Hall, in 14th-st. Persons of all denominations are cordially invited. Subject in the Morning—*The Free Church of Christ.* In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver a discourse to the young.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will, by request, repeat the Lectures of Lent, 1871, at Trinity Chapel, beginning on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subject of first lecture, *The Two States: that of the World not to the Lord, and that of the Single for the Kingdom of Heaven's Sake.*

REV. J. H. RYLATES, D. D., RECTOR OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, will deliver a lecture at the Historical Society, 2d-av., and 11th-st., TUESDAY, 16th inst., at 8 P. M. Subject—*Bible Character.* Tickets, 50 cents. Rev. A. E. WARBURN, D. D., will lecture Jan. 23. Subject—*The Oberammergau Passion Play.*

RIGHT REV. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, D. D., will preach at the Church of the Heavenly Rest (5th-av. and 45th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst. Divine service at 7½ o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. MORNING service at 11 o'clock.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 41st-st. between 9th and 10th ave., at 10½ A. M., on *The Joy of Salvation Restored*, and at 7½ P. M. Rev. REUBEN WESTCOTT will preach on *The Soul's Redemption.* Sunday-school at 2 and 3 o'clock.

REV. DR. POTTER, OF GRACE CHURCH, will preach in the Church of St. John Evangelist, Lexington-av., corner 53d-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock; seats free. Morning service and communion at 10½. Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT will preach.

REV. MR. LLOYD, OF ROCHESTER, Reminiscent for eloquence, will preach in John-street M. E. Church, corner of John and William sts., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½; the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. S. RIDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist, and Montreal Baptist, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Sunday-school Concert at 3 P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING, OF NEWARK, Roy (exchange of pulpits,) will preach at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton, SUNDAY MORNING, 10½, and at the usual hours. All are cordially invited. Seats free.

REV. E. O. SLAGG, D. D., CHURCH of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall corner of 56th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, Bethel Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 10th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., AND Rev. J. HEAST SMITH, will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, No. 120 West 24th-st., SUNDAY at 2½ P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

REV. JOHN LORD WILL DELIVER his great historical lecture on *Moses*, at Association Hall, SUNDAY EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock. All are made welcome to these services.

REV. R. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

REV. F. BROWN WILL PREACH IN THE Cornell Memorial M. E. Church, 76th-st., near 3d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 58 East 7th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. RACHAM. Philip Phillips will conduct a Sunday-school service of song in the church at 1 P. M., and an address will be delivered by Rev. W. M. TEWTS, a distinguished member of the Wesleyan Conference. All are cordially invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. N. Pike, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*The Coming Reign of Terror, or, The Centennial.* All are cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. LIANDT COLLINS, of Chicago, will preach SUNDAY, Jan. 14, in the morning. Music by the choir of Christ Church, Cincinnati, in the evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d ave.—SUNDAY, 14th inst., (Rev. J. B. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Sermon in the morning to young men, with reference to the death of James Fisk, Jr. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHOIR.—MORE VOICES wanted immediately for the volunteer choral especially organized; singing class every TUESDAY EVENING, at 8, in the main-room, rear of Church, on 53d-st. and 5th-av. All participants then and there or after services.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Sheridan-square, 40th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.—Rev. A. E. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 37TH-ST., Sister 6th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING prayer at 10½. Holy Communion, 2 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and for deaf mutes, 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 36th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.—Rev. Dr. Hopkins Mason and 4th-ave.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHAPEL, 18TH-ST., Sister 6th-av.—At the 7½ P. M. service Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN will preach. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

"THE HOPE OF THE APPEARING OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST."—Preaching on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 53d-st., between 6th and 7th ave. To be continued by preaching on the following subjects:
SUNDAY, Jan. 21—*The Calling of the Church.*
Jan. 28—*The Gifts of the Spirit.*
Feb. 4—*The Church as She is and as She should Be.*

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES will conclude the services of the week of prayer by a special anniversary sermon in the South Reformed Church, 9th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Revs. Drs. MUELHEISER, HALL, ADAMS, ANDERSON, CROOKS, ROGERS and others will take part in the services.

"THE LABORS OF HERCULES, OR the Twelve Gates of Gold," is the title of a series of lectures by Rev. CHARLES F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock.

THIRTIETH BAPTIST CHURCH, 30TH-st., between 8th and Lexington-avs., Rev. J. STIFFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, Jan. 14. Preaching at 10½ P. M.; Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET BAPTIST MISSION.—GLASS HALL, next to 86-av.—Preaching by Rev. E. B. DAY at 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ by Rev. SAMUEL CARLISLE. Young people's meeting, EVENING, at 7½, in Lecture-room. Strangers cordially invited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE-BLANKETS, ROBES AND HARNESS, HATS & CAPS, Lowest Prices. HAMMER, HATS & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

SEAL-SKIN CAPS, SACQUES, LADIES' AND Gentlemen's Furs and Carriage Robes at cost price. WEBBER, the Furrier, 6th-av. and 41st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 244 WEST 23TH-ST.—A PRIVATE American family have finely furnished rooms and hall rooms, with board; brown-stone house, between 7th and 8th-avs.; terms moderate; mixed ages; neighborhood unexceptionable; references.

HUBERT HOUSE, COOPER BROADWAY and 20th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible rooms in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very reasonable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

APARTMENTS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, with board for family; private table and attendance; French cook; also a single room. No. 17 East 17th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING THE elegantly furnished basement house, No. 161 West 45th-st., will rent, furnished, a room, parlor, bed-room adjoining, suitable for a physician; also, two front rooms in upper story for light housekeeping.

FIFTH-AV.—JUST VACATED, A DELIGHTful suite of apartments, suitable for a large family, on the first floor of the modern double house No. 42 5th-

THE RAILROAD MATTER.

Conferring With Com. Vanderbilt as to Fourth-avenue Reforms.

Several Plans Discussed—Sinking the Track Advocated—Mr. Vanderbilt Willing to Do the Right Thing.

The Committee appointed by the combined association of Fourth-avenue property-holders and others, to confer with Mr. Vanderbilt in relation to sinking the track of the Harlem Railroad, waited on that gentleman at his office in the Forty-second-street depot yesterday morning. Among those present were Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman; Asher Barnett, Secretary; H. G. Van Vorst, Charles Creary, John McCoole, Henry Waterman, J. O. Alston, W. R. Martin, Benj. A. Willis, and Adolph Kessler, M. D.

The conference took place in Mr. Vanderbilt's private offices, and lasted nearly two hours. Mr. Augustus Schell and another director were also present, as was Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, who took an active part in the deliberations. The Commodore was extremely cautious and non-committal in all he said. He agreed as to the necessity of adopting some plan to make the road safer to the public, but he would not say what that plan should be, and throughout the whole interview acted on the defensive. All Mr. Peckham's ingenious questioning, carried as far as courtesy would permit, failed to elicit from him any declaration that a plan had been settled upon, or even considered by the Company. Some of the Committee, however, in the course of conversation after the interview, expressed the opinion, founded on certain expressions Mr. Vanderbilt had used, that the subject had really been very fully considered by the Company, supporting this by the argument that if such action had not been already taken, Mr. Vanderbilt would not have been prepared to give his reply, as he intimated his intention of doing, in the short space of a week.

The proceedings were formally opened by Mr. Peckham, acting as spokesman for the Committee. He briefly reviewed the circumstances under which the combined association was formed, and said that the plan on which they had all agreed in reference to the road was to sink the track from Forty-second-street to the Harlem Flats at Ninety-second-street, including a sinking of the inside of the depot and the ground adjacent. Competent engineers had been over the ground, and reported the plan as entirely feasible. The main question was one of cost, and on this there was a diversity of opinion. Some thought the Company should pay all the expense, others that it should be divided with the property-holders whose property would be benefited.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt asked if Harlem was represented on the Committee, or did they come with regard to sinking the track to Ninety-second-street only.

Mr. Peckham said Harlem was represented, but the Committee had not settled on any plan for that part. It might be a sunken track to Ninety-second-street, and an elevated one beyond. Their main point was to get the Company to settle on a plan satisfactory to the public.

Mr. Vanderbilt—What we want is to get at the best way agreeable to all parties.

Mr. Peckham said it did not belong to them to state the plan.

Mr. Vanderbilt—The proper way is to have a consultation of engineers; let them survey the route, and report what could be done.

Mr. Peckham—Our talk about this affair has been of the most general description. We can only present a principle. The Company have engineers, and probably there is some general plan settled upon by them.

Mr. Vanderbilt said if there was he knew nothing about it. The matter required careful consideration. In the start it was going to be attended with considerable expense. A number of engineers must be engaged, and they'll charge a heap of money.

Mr. Peckham—I understand Mr. Craven has made a thorough examination of the road, and reports there is no difficulty in sinking the track.

The Commodore declared he had not seen any report, and Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., said that some examination had been made, and one or two plans were thought practicable, but he could not speak positively.

Commodore Vanderbilt—Mr. Allen Campbell is a good man, and a skillful one. I should not object to such men getting up a plan. There's no use jangling about it. The thing's got to be done pretty quick—this year. The cost of it is the question.

Mr. Peckham—Suppose we engage an engineer, and suppose he presents a plan, costing, say $6,000,000, would the Company accept it?

Mr. Vanderbilt—I don't say it would. It won't take anything that's going to ruin them. We want to satisfy the public, but the difficulty is how to do it.

Mr. Peckham—Suppose our plan should cost two millions—would that do?

Mr. Vanderbilt—I can't say it would. I don't believe anything could be done for two millions. Let these men make up a report on a plan, the cost of it, and how the cost of it should be divided.

Mr. Van Vorst objected to the last, as being out of the province of engineers.

Mr. Vanderbilt—Very well, then. Let the engineers make the plan and another committee report on the distribution of the cost.

Mr. Peckham—Then we understand that the cost of this improvement is to be borne by the public? You put it on the same plan as opening a street?

Mr. Vanderbilt—I can't say that. We can't say till we know what it's going to cost.

Mr. Peckham asked if Mr. Vanderbilt had any plan of his own, to which he replied that his plan was to remain as they were; beyond that he was not wedded to any.

Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., asked if it would not be as well for the public to go under the track as well as over it.

Mr. Creary—You can't make this road anything but an intolerable nuisance while the track's above ground. The public wants it to be sunk out of sight. They would not be satisfied with anything else.

Mr. Martin—The final test of any plan is the cost. Now the details of it are of no possible interest to the public. The test the public will present to any plan you propose (addressing Mr. Vanderbilt) will be, Is it safe? Does it secure human life? Now I propose that you present a plan, and we will make a reasonable criticism of it. It must come to this in the end.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. Peckham presented some drawings of a plan which had been agreed upon by one of the associations represented, but had not received the indorsement of all. It contemplated commencing with a depth of eight feet in the depot, sinking at the rate of one in eighty to Forty-eighth-street, where the track would be twelve feet underground; from that point the track should be arched over. Between Forty-second and Forty-eighth streets, bridges should be built thirty-eight feet in width at the crossings.

Mr. Peckham said the Committee desired it to be understood that they had not adopted this plan or any other. The general sentiment was in favor of having the track covered from the depot. He desired to present the resolution adopted at the general meeting. It embodied all that was desired by the public in relation to the matter. In so far as this plan agreed with that resolution, it was the plan of the Committee; in so far as it didn't, it wasn't.

Mr. Vanderbilt said he would take the resolution and the plan and submit them to the consideration of the road engineers.

The resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, That the general plan of a viaduct railroad from Harlem River over the Flats, and a sunken track, arched and covered over from the termination of the Flats to Forty-second-street, including the sinking of the present depot and all premises in the neighborhood occupied by the Companies, and the moving of all trains by silent signals, and giving to the Companies the exclusive possession of their whole roadway, is, in the opinion of this meeting, reasonable, practicable, and should be adopted.

The Franklin Statue.

The following is the official programme of the ceremonies to be observed at the unveiling of the Franklin statue on Wednesday next: A selection of music by Otto's Band; a prayer by Dr. Deems; the unveiling of the statue by Prof. Morse and its presentation to the Press and printers on behalf of Albert De Groot; by Horace Greeley, and its acceptance (on behalf of the printers and Press) by Charles C. Savage, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Typographical Society. The ceremonies will close with another selection of music by the band.

The Aldermanic Clerkship.

This afternoon a meeting of the Board of Aldermen is to be held, at which it is expected a Clerk to the Board will be elected. Yesterday a good deal of canvassing was carried on in connection with this election, but who is to be the successful candidate was a question which no one would undertake to answer positively.

Doings in the Public Departments.

No event of importance occurred yesterday in and about the City Hall and the public Departments. Controller Green was busily engaged at his office discharging the regular duties imposed upon him. During the day he issued certificates of indebtedness for the sum of $15,000, to be used in paying for water-meters. At the Mayor's office Acting Mayor Cochrane received a large number of visitors, among whom was Senator James O'Brien. Mr. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works, had not returned from Albany, whither he had gone to attend to some legislative business in connection with his Department. In the meanwhile the examination into the past management of that Department by Messrs. Davenport and Lyon is going on, with what result, however, will not be made known until those gentlemen shall have made to the Committee of Seventy a report of their investigations.

TOTTERING TAMMANY.

Progress of the Rebellion Against the Sachems of the Crumbling Wigwam.

If it be true that "a house divided against itself must fall," dilapidated Tammany is about to have a final crash, and tumble in the last ditch. The Sachems said that the General Committee should not meet in their scalp-decorated hall on Thursday night, but Judge Barnard stepped in with a potent jimmy, in the shape of a mandamus, and forced open the doors. This was regarded as a great victory for the Genet-Fields party, but it was to be expected that the defeated should take exception, and they were loud in their denunciations of the Judge who had led the General Committee on to victory. Yesterday the principal theme of conversation in all political circles in the City was the result of the council held in the tottering wigwam on Thursday night. The victors in the battle of that occasion, not satisfied with the triumphs then, now have resolved upon a continued course of warfare, and have declared that they will not yield an inch of ground, but will keep up the fight until the Sachems and their adherents are completely routed and driven from the field.

It appears that some of the members of the Tammany Society and Columbian Order have already taken steps to institute an action for the purpose of testing the question as to whether the General Committee election held a few evenings since was legal or not. It is claimed by them that that election was illegal. The papers in the case will, it is expected, be submitted early next week. The action is to be brought before one of the Judges of the Second Judicial District, it being claimed that the Supreme Court Justices in this City are disqualified from adjudicating in the matter.

Tweed and the Senatorship—What He is "Going to Do About It."

Tweed was at his office in Duane-street, as usual, yesterday, and advertised to his friends that he could be found at the same place today. The inaction of the Senate in the filling up of committees, and the fact of that body not making any unanimous and strong expression of opinion against Tweed's right to a seat in the Legislature, is regarded by his friends here as favorable to him.

Nothing is felt to be certain at present, however, in the political world, and Tweed, according to good authority, is not disposed to risk the humiliation of expulsion until he has more assurance that the ice he is to venture upon will not break beneath him. When he is once sure that he will not be expelled from the Senate, he will go to Albany and take his seat. At present he does not know what he is "going to do about it."

Of one thing his friends have no doubt; if he becomes convinced that he is to be expelled, he will resign his Senatorship. He is now busily engaged in arranging his private affairs, probably preparatory to quietly getting out of the reach of justice should all his schemes for remaining in New-York and enjoying his plunder prove abortive.

Morgan Jones Locks Himself Up in Ludlow-Street Jail—He Soon Tires of that Institution and Wants to Get Out.

Ex-Congressman Morgan Jones yesterday surrendered himself to Sheriff Brennan, at the latter's office, upon the suit for slander instituted by Deputy Sheriff Martin S. Kehan. Mr. Jones, it will be remembered, was allowed by the Sheriff from Thursday until yesterday to get the $1,000 bail necessary, although he very strangely requested on Thursday that he might be locked up. When he presented himself at the Sheriff's office yesterday forenoon he reiterated this demand, though urged by the Sheriff to procure the bail which, to a man of Jones' wealth, was an easy matter. He said he would make no effort to that end, and, accordingly, at about 12 o'clock he was taken in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Boland to the jail, where he was confined until 4 P. M., when, having evidently seen enough of that famous institution, he condescended to procure the security asked for, and was liberated.

His bondsmen, who qualified in $2,000, were Assemblyman James Hayes and Mr. John Pyne, book-seller.

Connolly's Wanderings.

Connolly is still in New-York or environs, and his friends say has no intention of flight from his adopted country. Since his release from Ludlow-street Jail he has spent a few days in West Chester, has visited his nephew, Chas. M. Connolly's, house at Fort Washington, has been accessible to friends at his mansion in Park-avenue, and has been many times in consultation with his counsel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Woman Accidentally Shot by Her Employer.

At an early hour yesterday morning James W. Hunter, who keeps a liquor-store at Nos. 74 and 76 Fulton-street, while in a fit of delirium, shot Mrs. Mary Brown, a woman of about thirty-five years of age, who has been in his employ as housekeeper. On Thursday he was very much intoxicated all day, and at night went to sleep, but awoke late in the evening, and going into his store, remained there until after it was closed by his son. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Brown, knowing his condition, felt alarmed, and went down to the office door, which she found closed, but hearing Hunter's heavy breathing, she knocked. Hunter started from his sleep, and, without warning, fired a pistol at the door, the ball passing through and taking effect in Mrs. Brown's abdomen. Hunter at once discovered what he had done and rushed out for assistance, bringing in Dr. Johnson, who ordered the wounded woman's removal to her bed, and expressed hopes for her recovery.

During the day yesterday it was reported that Mrs. Brown was in a dying condition, and Coroner Whitehill impaneled a jury and took the following ante-mortem examination: She testified to the facts as given above, and said:

"I think it was a misunderstanding on his part so far as shooting me, he thinking that some one had broken into the store, as I had not spoken previously to making the noise, and there was but one gas-light burning in the store at the time; it was nearly turned down, making a very dim light."

After a short deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict:

"That Mary Brown came to her wounding by a pistol-shot fired by James W. Hunter at said Mary Brown, at No. 76 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on the 12th day of January, 1872."

Hunter was then committed to jail to await the result of the injuries. The physicians express little hope of her recovery.

A Man's Head Blown to Atoms by the Explosion of a Beer Barrel.

Yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred in the Long Island Brewery, on Powers, near Bergen-street, by which Frank Gilram, an employe in the establishment, had his head blown to pieces by the explosion of a beer barrel. Gilram and Michael Quinn were engaged in cleaning barrels, which is done by filling the vessel with hot water and slacked lime, and then rolling it about in order to generate the gases. While they were thus engaged, a barrel which they were rolling exploded with a loud report, and hurling the fragments in every direction. One of the pieces struck the head of Gilram, severing it from the body, and dashing it against the beams of the room so violently that it was crushed into a mass of blood, flesh and bone. Quinn was hurled to the distance of about twenty feet, where he laid in an insensible condition, but was not seriously injured. Gilram resided at No. 64 Union-street, and leaves a wife and children.

Run on a German Savings Bank in the Eastern District.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. John Schneider and Altenbrandt Brothers, brewers in Williamsburg, who failed for a large amount, a few days ago, was held on Thursday morning, when it was stated that the German Savings Bank was also involved. Immediately, there was a rush for the bank, No. 92 Montrose-avenue, and a run commenced. Payments were promptly made up to the closing of the bank, and were renewed yesterday. The Trustees state that the brewers above named have no connection with the bank whatever. They say they have a surplus of $92,000, and their deposits are secured in bonds and mortgages in Brooklyn, all of which are first-class.

Raid on a "Pure Country Milk Factory."

Mr. Henry Bergh's officers made a raid, yesterday, on the milk-depots at Flatbush and East New-York, where the sheds were found to contain cows in a most deplorable condition and filthy in the extreme. It was discovered that they had been fed on sour swill and spoiled fish. Five were found without any tails.

Brief Notes.

The annual report of the Treasurer of Plymouth Church shows the receipts to have been $67,516 59, and the expenses $60,110 59.

The Water Commissioners have resolved to expend $15,000 for the purpose of testing water-meters, instead of $30,000, as authorized by the last Legislature.

The Russian naval officers yesterday visited Public Schools Nos. 15 and 11, under the escort of S. J. Whitlock, President of the Board of Education, and several members.

THE RING FRAUDS.

An Important Statement by the General Sessions Grand Jury.

How they are Hampered by the Oyer and Terminer Jury—They Ask an Explanation of Judge Ingraham—A Protest Against His Action.

The Grand Jury entered the Court of General Sessions yesterday, at noon. The foreman, Lucius S. Comstock, addressing the Court, said: We have no indictments to present to your Honor this morning, but we have a subject under consideration in the Grand Jury room that we consider important, which we propose to present to the Court, and through the Court to the public Press. If your Honor will permit, the Secretary will read the paper.

Judge Bedford—Certainly.

The Secretary proceeded to read the following paper:

To Hon. Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge:

Your Honor: That our present position as the Grand Inquest of this Court may be fully understood by this Court and our fellow-citizens, we desire respectfully to state as follows:

We were impaneled as a Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of the City of New-York on the first Monday of November last, since which date to the present (excepting election week and a few other working days) we have been constantly engaged on the public business, and to the material damage of the private interests of many of us, having had our time extended thrice by your Honor. We have passed upon 250 ordinary cases that have reached us through committing Magistrates, and have found no less than 200 indictments in such cases. Early in our season we were especially charged by your Honor with the investigation of the well known municipal frauds of officers and others upon public funds. We have examined such cases, finding them involving over $25,000,000 loss to the tax-payers of this City—frauds more gigantic and desperate than ever before known in any civilized community. Extraordinary cases require extraordinary remedies, and we now think it proper to inquire if we are to be defeated in our efforts to do justice to the public and the accused, and to lose all the benefits of the intricate and perplexing labors we have performed. Beside examining a great number of witnesses, we have corresponded with some 300 banks, bankers, savings institutions, railroad companies and brokers, in order to trace the stolen funds. In the midst of our work we were met by the following law, passed last Winter:

A Grand Jury may be impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and another in the Court of General Sessions, and may sit at and during the same time; but in such case the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions shall only act upon such matters as shall have been heard before a committing magistrate, and shall have been submitted by the District-Attorney.

A Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was just then impaneled, and all our fraud cases having originated with us, and not having been heard by a committing magistrate, we were then exactly in the position contemplated by this act. The first questions we asked ourselves were: Had this law been made in anticipation of this very investigation? How should we avoid its consequences? Was the Court of Oyer and Terminer likely to insist upon the continuance of their jury to the destruction of all we had done? We shall leave others to answer these questions after we state the following facts:

First—It was plain that had we proceeded the usual term of a Grand Jury, and had we indicted the accused without having discovered this law, any Judge having jurisdiction would, on motion, be expected by the accused to quash every indictment at once. We therefore refused, by notice to this Court, to proceed to finish these cases until the other jury should be discharged, and your Honor fully acquiesced in this course.

Second—We offered to act upon all cases that would otherwise go to the other jury, and thereby remove all necessity for this continuance, and so notified the Court and the District-Attorney, who thus informed the other jury. The impression was wrong that this jury had not the right to indict in the election-fraud cases. Either Grand Jury has equal jurisdiction for indictment, though the trial must be in the Oyer and Terminer.

Third—The case was stated to the Justice holding the Oyer and Terminer, and he was asked when his jury would be discharged. No satisfactory answer was obtained; his jury held over the holidays, from Christmas to the New-Year—an incident never before known in its history.

That jury is now adjourned to next week, and can be continued to February, when the same Court is entitled to impanel another Grand Jury, and hold it together during the February term of that Court, and at the end of the February term another jury may be impaneled for the next term, or the last jury held over, and so on *ad infinitum*, thus preventing the action of this or any other Grand Jury of this Court in these fraud cases which it is impracticable to bring first before a "committing Magistrate." We ask, then, in this most public manner, "How long is this to last? Are the ends of justice in cases of such magnitude to be thus defeated? Are our fellow-citizens satisfied that our attempts to aid in bringing the authors of these frauds to punishment are thus to end?"

Relying on the prompt and decided manner in which your Honor has on every occasion met our wishes when we have required more time, we now ask at your hands (should the Oyer and Terminer persist in holding this legal obstruction in our way) such additional extension of time as will enable us to bring to a proper completion the work which has been attended with such sacrifices to ourselves, and by means of which we hope to further the cause of justice and contribute some influence toward the prevention of similar robberies of the Treasury of this City for a long time to come.

LUCIUS S. COMSTOCK, Foreman Grand Jury.
JOHN H. DRAPER, Secretary.

Judge Bedford, amid profound silence, responded as follows:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: I have listened with attention to your statement this moment read by your Secretary, Mr. John Draper. In reply I tell you that if, on the 27th day of January, the day on which your present extension will expire, you gentlemen come into this Court and state for the furtherance of the ends of justice you ask for a further extension of time, not only you, gentlemen, but the community at large, may rest assured that your request will be granted without the slightest hesitation. You may now proceed.

The Grand Jury then retired from the Court-room.

The Murder of James Fisk.

Coroner Young yesterday delivered to the District-Attorney the record of the inquest in the case of James Fisk, Jr., and also the pistol said to have been used by Stokes, with the other articles taken from him at the time of his arrest. The record is a very voluminous document, as all the evidence was taken down literally by the stenographic reporter and afterwards written out by him at length. Coroner Young claims that in delivering this record he is only adhering to the long-established practice of the Coroner's Office.

The grand Jury of the General Sessions yesterday subpœnaed witnesses for an investigation into the case. Drs. Fisher and Tripler, the physicians who attended Fisk immediately after he was shot, and Hart and Redmond, the two bell-boys of the Grand Central Hotel, were among those summoned.

Edward S. Stokes still preserves his equanimity, and receives the friends who visit him in the same easy manner which has hitherto distinguished him. Yesterday he was visited by his father, brother and counsel, holding a long consultation with the latter.

The vendors of photographs on the sidewalks, and the illustrated papers seem determined not to let the public interest in the tragedy subside. Down-town one meets, on almost every side, the portraits of the three principal actors in the case.

Suicide of a Young Austrian.

Thursday evening Victor Nicoletz, aged twenty-two years, was found dead in his room at No. 135 Eldridge-street, having committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. On a table in his room was found a note addressed to his cousin, from whom he hired the apartment, which read: "Make no noise about my death, and send no word to Vienna." No cause for the deed could be imagined except poverty. It was shown that deceased, who is the son of a wealthy banker of Vienna, came to this City two years ago, and found extreme difficulty in obtaining employment, although he was highly educated. He finally obtained a situation in a card manufactory in William-street, but he left this place two weeks ago and was afterward idle.

Arrival of the Algeria—Welcome to Hon. James Brooks—John C. Heenan.

The steam-ship *Algeria*, which arrived at this port yesterday, eight days overdue, encountered violent head winds and heavy seas. She sustained no damage, however, and was not driven from her course. Her progress was very slow, and on Jan. 4, having but 300 tons of coal on board and the weather being bad, she put into St. Johns, N. F. There more coal was taken in, and her voyage to this port was completed without further mishap.

Hon. James Brooks was a passenger on the *Algeria*, and his friends left the City yesterday morning on board the *Henry Smith*, with a band of music, to welcome back the honorable gentleman after his recent travels. The *Smith* kept company with the *Algeria* from the Narrows to Quarantine, when the party were invited to the *Algeria*, and there welcomed Mr. Brooks. Ex-Mayor Gunther acted as Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Brooks, it is said, will leave for Washington on Monday.

Mr. John C. Heenan also arrived by this vessel, having crossed the Atlantic, he says, expressly to refute the charges against him as being connected with the voucher robbery.

JERSEY CITY FINANCES.

The City to Borrow from One to Four Millions of Dollars—Bonds to Bear Interest in Gold.

Jersey City, by the assumption of the debts of Hudson and Bergen Cities at the time of the consolidation, has had its finances thrown into a condition which has since been a source of continual difficulty. An effort is now to be made to issue a sufficient amount of long bonds, at a low rate of interest, to at once do away with the difficulties heretofore existing, and place the finances of the city in a good condition. To aid in effecting this the First National Bank of Jersey City has come forward with a proposition to loan the city $1,000,000 in cash, upon bonds to run thirty years, paying an annual interest of six per cent. in gold, the bonds to be taken at ninety-two and one-half per cent. of their face. This offer was made after consultation with members of the Board of Finance and Taxation, and upon their recommendation, with the condition that if the city should find it desirable to borrow $3,000,000 additional upon the same terms the bank should have the privilege of taking them.

A special act will be brought before the Legislature, authorizing the new issue, when the demand bonds will be immediately taken up.

By this plan the Board expects to place the city in a better condition than it has ever before been, and better enable the Board of Works to finish the improvements now being carried out.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. N. V. McMahan is at the Metropolitan.

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, of Iowa, is at the Hoffman.

Hon. John Boyle, of London, is at the Clarendon.

Hon. Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. E. M. Madden, of Middletown, is at the St. James.

Judge J. C. Greene, of Troy, is at the Grand Central.

The Capt. Deely Reform Association met last evening and enrolled several new members.

Judge Bayard, of New-Jersey, and Gen. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

John B. Gough will lecture at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening on "Eloquence and Orators."

Willard Parker, M. D., will lecture at the Cooper Institute this evening on "Our Bodies, and Their Use."

"Moses" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered on Sunday evening, in Association Hall, by Rev. John Lord.

Hon. A. B. Reading, of Mobile; Hon. L. S. Huntington, of Montreal, and Hon. John N. Tifft, of Buffalo, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, Hon. R. M. Pomeroy, of Boston, and Hon. W. J. Warner, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas.

Jos. Witschiller, a German carpenter, yesterday fell off the Third-avenue Railroad depot and fractured his skull. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Oscar Lamlair yesterday fell from the masthead of the pilot-boat *James Avry* No. 9, and was severely injured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

The steam-ship *Oceanic*, of the White Star line, having been fitted with a new propeller since her recent hazardous voyage, sails again for Liverpool today.

The following are the specie shipments by the steamers sailing for Europe today: *Weser*, $200,000, mostly silver; *City of London*, $250,000, of which $160,000 is gold.

Eliza Callahan last evening fell on the stove at No. 124 Charlton-street and was severely burned, as was also Mrs. Mary Callahan in attempting to rescue her.

In the case of Fleischel against Mason, involving the responsibility of a collision on the drive of the Central Park, the jury yesterday brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $900.

Rev. David Mitchell, pastor of the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, lectured last evening in the Sunday-school in Fifteenth-street. He treated of natural history, botany and physiology.

This evening, at the Cooper Institute, the International Working Men's Society will discuss the question, "Should the principles of the International Society be encouraged by the American people?"

Congressman Wm. H. Barnum, of Syracuse; Hon. Hamilton Harris, of Albany; Ex-Congressman T. D. Davis, of Syracuse, and Hon. H. G. Fant, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue.

Michael J. Murphy, who was charged with secreting two Post-office letters, was discharged yesterday by Commissioner Shields, the evidence being insufficient to warrant his committal.

The run still continues on the Third-avenue Savings Bank, though nothing like the excitement is visible now that was to be seen last week. Yesterday, the tenth day of the run, $75,000 were drawn out.

The German-American Reform Association of the Twentieth Assembly District, have elected an Executive Committee of twenty-four, and twenty-nine delegates to the Central Reform Committee. The Association numbers nearly 1,500 members.

The children of the shanties around Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway yesterday enjoyed a festival at the Park School. Rev. C. L. Brace, Mr. Williams, Mr. Taylor and a large number of ladies were present.

The Callender case was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Osborn. Mr. Fancher, one of the Directors of the Ocean Bank, testified that Mr. Callender made an examination of the bank by his direction.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, John Ferguson, of No. 502 West Fourteenth-street, was committed to await the result of injuries inflicted on Henry Walker, whom he struck on the head with a tumbler.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Democratic Reform General Committee for enrollment. The polls were open from 6 to 10 o'clock, and in the majority of the districts many names were added to the rolls.

In the University Chapel last night, Mr. Bernard Roelker lectured on "The Laws Regarding the Rights of Married Women to Property in the Different States of Europe, Compared with those in the United States of America."

The investigation into the charges against Harbor-Master Hart was resumed yesterday. Frederick Cashman, a wharfinger, testified to interference on the part of Mr. Hart with the charges for berths on Piers Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The Fifth Assembly District Council of the Union League of America last evening elected officers. Resolutions strongly indorsing the action of the Committee of Seventy were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the New-York Times for publication.

In the case of William O'Kell, convicted of receiving stolen Government bonds, from which an appeal had been taken, the General Term of the Supreme Court has rendered a decision adverse to all the points raised, and has affirmed the judgment of conviction.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the subscribers to the Northern Dispensary was held last evening. Over 18,000 patients were treated during the past year. The disbursements were $4,564, and the subscription and income $4,868. The old Board of Trustees were re-elected.

Yesterday, before Judge Bedford, John Conners, charged with burglary, was sentenced to State Prison for five years; Wm. Horton was sent to the House of Refuge under a charge of grand larceny, and Patrick Lee, same offense, to State Prison for one year.

The Alumni of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity in this City will meet at Delmonico's next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. The call for the meeting is signed by John Taylor Johnson, Daniel Lord, Jr., William Taylor, Hooper C. Van Vorst, William Allen Butler, Morgan Dix, H. B. Opdyke, and many other distinguished gentlemen.

George Boore and Marie Mabue were detected, yesterday, in the act of hiding a box containing the dead body of an infant among some rubbish at Pier No. 14 East River. They were arrested, and an inquest was held, when it was found that the child had been still-born, and the prisoners being poor and ignorant, had attempted to bury the remains secretly. They were discharged.

A committee of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted the memorial to Congress, asking for the passage of a bill to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioners by the Judges of the United States Circuit Courts, to superintend the shipping and discharge of seamen engaged in merchant ships belonging to the United States, and for the further protection of seamen. It will be presented to the Chamber at the special meeting called for next Thursday.

LONG ISLAND.

Woodhaven is to have gas, which will be supplied by a main from the Williamsburg Gas works.

On Monday evening there will be a meeting of the residents of Babylon to devise ways and means for providing a fire department.

The body of Joseph Fowler, of North Hempstead, who died recently under suspicious circumstances, has been exhumed and portions of it given to Prof. Draper to analyze.

Lieut.-Commander Oscar F. Staton, United States Navy, a native of Sag Harbor, who has been home on leave of absence for the last few weeks, has received orders to join the steamer *Monocacy*, now in Chinese waters.

A New-York sporting club has purchased the house of William Payne, on the Shinnecock Hills, near Bowery Bay. They propose converting it into a club-house, to be used as a rendezvous for hunting purposes.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fair for the benefit of the Sisters' Hospital, at Paterson, netted $9,126.

James Hayden, a canal-boat employe, living in Elizabeth, has been missing since Wednesday, and it is supposed has been drowned.

The County and State taxes due from Hudson County are very much in arrears, $327,520 of the former, and $191,646 of the latter remaining unpaid.

Thomas Mitchell, seventy-five years old, was killed at the Green-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, in Jersey City, on Thursday night.

Stephen D. Lanzer was arrested at Newark, on Thursday evening, on a charge of abducting a child while returning from school on Thursday.

The bridge over the Passaic River, on the Newark and Jersey City Plank road, was yesterday run into by a vessel, and so badly damaged as to render travel impossible.

A new clock has been placed in the tower of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Rahway, and the first time it struck on Thursday the entire Fire Department turned out, thinking it an alarm of fire.

Sheriff Reinhardt, of Hudson County, yesterday committed to the State Prison the following convicts: John Van Slyck, six months; Edward Fitzgerald, eighteen months, and John Weber, six months.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders have declined to pass the bills of County Physician Prendergast. Twenty-five dollars was the price charged for examinations where no inquest was thought necessary.

A new charter is to be applied for by the citizens of South Orange. Heretofore the town authorities have not been able to build a prison or collect fines, and their powers in other respects have been very insufficient.

The Middlesex County Board of Freeholders has offered a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of the persons who broke into the jail at New-Brunswick, on Dec. 17, and attempted the rescue of Edwards, the bank-robber.

A Hudson County Justice of the Peace suspected his servant girl of theft, and his wife appeared before her husband, made a charge and swore out a search warrant. The property alleged to have been stolen was found and the girl dismissed.

Two dwelling-houses at Metuchin were burned on Thursday evening. The houses were both new, and were occupied by Mr. Gilbert, Treasurer of the New-York Continental Life Insurance Company, and a Mrs. Reid. The loss, amounting to about $14,000, is nearly covered by insurance.

Adjt.-Gen. Stryker has issued an order making Major-Gen. Runyon commandant of the escort to Gov. Parker, at the inauguration, on Tuesday next. The Third and Sixth Regiments N. J. S. N. G. will take part in the parade, and the Third Battalion has been selected as the guard of honor.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth has had a very interesting and profitable course of lectures during the present season. They have had Dr. Tiffany, Prof. Raymond, John B. Gough, Prof. Richards, D. R. Locke, ("Nasby;") Geo. Vandenhoff, and Miss Anna Dickinson. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to deliver an extra lecture on Monday evening next, on "The Redemption of the Ballot." Geo. W. Curtis is to deliver the closing lecture Feb. 7.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Commander Charles S. Norton, ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Sixth Light-house District; Capt. R. T. Renshaw, detached as Inspector of the Sixth Light-house District and ordered to the command of the *Worcester*, relieving C. H. B. Caldwell, who awaits orders; Assistant Surgeon A. F. McGrady, from the *Iroquois*, awaiting orders; Boatswain Thomas S. Collier, ordered to the naval station at New-London, Conn.

Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 12.—The United States steam sloop-of-war *Marion* arrived at the Navy-yard today from Norfolk.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Jan. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91½; 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 92.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅛@92 for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91¾; 1865s, old, 92¼; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91½.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,000,000f. during the week. Rentes, 56f. 12c.

Frankfort, Jan. 12—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96@96¼ for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Jan. 12—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 10⅝d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¾d.@10⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales on ship named at Savannah or Charleston have been made at 10 11-16d. for Middling. The sales of the week have been 136,000 bales, of which 14,000 were taken for export, and 33,000 for speculation. The stock in port is 582,000 bales, of which 182,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 101,000 bales, including 60,000 American. Actual export, 9,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 25,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton on ship named at New-Orleans have been made at 10¾d. for Middling. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 399,000 bales, including 183,000 American.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 9d. ₩ cental for California White; 11s. 5d.@11s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring; and 12s. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 5,000 American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 10⅞d.; Middling Orleans 10⅞d. The sales of the day have been 25,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export and speculation. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer and better prices are realized.

London, Jan. 12.—Tallow—42s. 6d.@43s. ₩ cwt. Whale-oil firmer at £37 ₩ ton. Sperm-oil—£92 ₩ ton. Spirits Petroleum—14d.@15d. ₩ gallon.

Antwerp, Jan. 12.—Petroleum—47½f. for fine Pale American.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Weser	Jan. 13	New-York	Bremen.
Washington	Jan. 13	New-York	Havre.
Egypt	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of London*, at 5 A. M.... For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Weser*, at 11 A. M.... For France, via Brest, by the *Washington*, at 5 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 2:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Jan. 12—*In steam-ship Algeria, from Liverpool*—J. Harrold, L. Gardener, John Walker, E. Huntington, J. Anderson, Mr. Nesbit, J. S. Clark, O. Jaffe, R. E. Randall, S. Ward, S. A. Frederic, J. C. Heenan, Dr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Miss Dwight, Mr. Dwight, G. S. Boynton, G. H. Sprague, C. Brown, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Bolton and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mowatt, Miss Mowatt and maid, J. Mowatt, Jr., Mr. Booth, J. Brooks and Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Dickey, F. H. Smith, Jr., O. C. Henderson, J. P. Farrell, F. West, Mr. Whitney, Mr. Blackstone, C. C. Roberts, H. Ward, Mr. Dryden, M. Eriback, Mr. and Miss Hayes.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana—John Berrian and wife, Mr. Woolley, Mrs. Woolley, J. T. Woolley, Dr. J. F. Ferguson, Mrs. Swartwout, Mr. Carter, Capt. Brannan, G. J. Tripp, P. Connolly, J. Jones, W. McDonough, S. Brown, Wm. Budje.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah—Jas. M. Clayton, Mrs. J. M. Clayton, M. F. Molina, Capt. O'Hara, Mr. Powers, Mr. Smallman, Miss C. Schickler, Samuel A. Hines and 16 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:23	Sun sets......4:56	Moon sets...5:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...10:20	Gov. Island...11:09	Hell Gate...12:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. Hurst; Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool via Queenstown, John G. Dale; Washington, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Havre, George Mackenzie; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Company; L. W. Brown, Packer, Baltimore, William Dalzell.

Ships Wellington, (Br.,) Harris, Antwerp, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; J. P. Chapman, Stinson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Emblyn, (Br.,) Cottingham, Falmouth, Geo. F. Bulley; Erna, (Norw.,) Hanssen, Queenstown, Tetens & Bockman; Wavelet, Christophersen, Rio de Janeiro, Pendergrast Bros.

Brigs Victor, (Germ.,) Boyes, St. Johns, P. R., Funch, Edye & Co.; Clarabelle, Tracey, Trinidad, Miller & Houghton; Rainbow, (Br.,) Marshall, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Given, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jones & Lough; Mercedes, (Br.,) Hill, Demerara, Jova & Co.; Bella, (Germ.,) Meyer, Port Natal, Dowley, Gannon & Co.

Schrs. Louisa D., (Br.,) Waglan, Port Johnson, Henry & Parker; Hortensia, Dunham, Aspinwall, Thos. Dunham's Nephew; New Dominion, (Br.,) Veal, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Carrie, Chase, Indianola and Lavacca, Texas, Brand, Ball & Co.; Ridgewood, Darickson, Georgetown, Point Bluff, R. P. Hurlbut & Co.; Daylight, Maffett, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Missouri, Morton, Havana Jan. 6 via Key West 7th and Nassau 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; 10th inst., at 4 P. M., 110 miles S. from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with schr. Arthur, bound N.

Steam-ship Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans Jan. 4 and South-west Pass 5th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Ellis, New-Orleans Jan. 3 and South-west Pass 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 7, Sombrero bearing W., 25 miles, passed bark C. S. Rogers, bound E.; 9th, lat. 32 25, lon. 77 30, passed ship Julia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Dec. 23, and Queenstown 24th, via St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; put into St. Johns, N. F., short of coal.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Jan. 4, and Key West 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Fredonia, Bradley, Liverpool 48 ds., with mdse. to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Ship Bessie Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Trefry, Ardrossan 42 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Colorado, (of Boston,) Goodwin, Hamburg Nov. 30, and Tybee Island Jan. 3, in ballast to master.

Bark Francisco Avegno, (Ital.,) Gagliardi, Dublin 48 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Libertas, (Aust.,) Vesson, Oran, Algiers, 44 ds., with mdse. to order.

Bark Gustav Frederick Ferking, (N. G.,) Lowien, Liverpool 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Columbia, (N. G.,) Muller, Genoa 16th, with marble, &c., to J. B. Phillips & Sons—vessel to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Warren, (Norw.,) Helgersen, Newport, Eng., 61 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark R. Murray, Jr., Pendleton, Port-de-Paix 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Elisa Pratalange, (Ital.,) Tagliano, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Seager & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Alfred, Burt, Leghorn 45 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark McGilvery, (of Searsport,) Field, Leghorn Oct. 27, with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Bark Sofia, (Nor.,) Samuelsen, Port Talbot Nov. 16, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hembercund, (Nor.,) Svenningsen, Cardiff 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Marianne III., (Port.,) Correa, Lisbon 39 ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Annie Row, (of Banff,) McLen, Shanghai 140 ds., with tea to Heinemann, Payson & Morgan—vessel to Arkell & Tufts.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, Cadiz 35 ds., with mdse. to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Gray, Palermo 46 ds., with fruit to Chamberlin, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brig Lornen, (Nor.,) Lodien, Seville 38 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Callao, (of Columbia Falls,) Buckman, Malaga 71 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Walter Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Montevideo 54 ds., with hides, sheep-skins, &c., to Wm. H. S. Hughes—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Jones, Galveston 20 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Snow & Burgess—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, (of Deer Isle,) Torrey, Pensacola Dec. 19, with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig Fido, (Norw.,) Madsen, Cardiff 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig W. M. H. Clements, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lewis, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Annie Gardner, (of Castine,) Gardner, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith, Sons & Co.—Vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Charles Dennis, (of Brookhaven,) McCormack, Rum Cay, T. I., via Charleston 24 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Laura A. Webb, (of Deer Isle,) Hatch, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with sugar to H. Astie—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Farr, St. Pierre, Martinique, 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Index, (of Plymouth,) Garrison, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to T. Nelson—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Lillias, (of Stockton,) Griffin, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Geo. B. McFarland, McFarland, St. Mary's, Ga., 6 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. John Farris, St. John, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Pierce, Wilmington, N. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to S. S. Powell.

Schr. Stephen G. Hart, Hart, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mayflower, Jackson, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. General Torbert, Murray, Newbern, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Thomas Holmes & Co.

Schr. Porto Plata, Montgomery, Truxia 28 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Eggers & Heinlins.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, (of Bangor,) Mitchell, Aquin Dec. 28, with logwood and coffee to Morrison & Barlow—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Bunker, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Ella, (Boston,) Montgomery, St. Marc, Hayti, 20 ds., with logwood to C. A. Van Bokkelin—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Delmar, Ireland, Newbern, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to order.

Schr. Wave, Griffin, Virginia.

Anchored at Hart's Island—Schr. Angeline, Robinson, Rockland; schr. Trade Wind, Ingraham, Rockland; schr. Neil Sumter, Shaw, Rockland.

The ship Thomas Dunham is still at anchor on the bar.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 12.—Arr. steamer Tiber, from Liverpool; barks Griffel, from Pisagua; George T. Kemp, from Port Elizabeth; Pepita, from Rio Grande; Lemuel, from Accra; Warren Hallett, from Cape de Verde; Helena, from Leghorn; brigs Eliza Stevens, from Rosario; J. L. Bigelow, from Ponce; Georgiana, from Demerara; Stromness, from Cape Haytien; Peri, from Philadelphia; Mary E. Thompson, from Hoboken; H. Means, from Port Johnson.

Arr. this P. M. steamers Hercules, from Philadelphia; Aries, do.; Glaucus, from New-York; brig Proteus, from Port Johnson.

Below—Ships L'Imperatrice, from Manila; Harriet Irving, from Carthage.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 12.—Arr. brig Christian IX., from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, brig E. Brown, from Aspinwall.

Passed up, steamer Hibernian, Norfolk, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11.—Passed in for Baltimore brigs Udina, from Rio; Uruguay and John Sanderson, from Demerara, and Ocean Queen, from Liverpool.

Arr. brig Maud, from Liverpool, for City Point.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 12.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, and schr. Anna Shepard, from New-York.

Cld. steamships Tonawanda, for Philadelphia, and North Point, for Baltimore; ship Clara Killam, for Rotterdam; barks Winonah, for Antwerp, and Irene, for Carnarvon; and schr. Henry G. Fay, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Boston, for Baltimore, and sld. bark Daring, from Philadelphia, for Portland; brig T. Remick, from Baltimore, for Boston; schrs. Union Flag, from Elizabethport, for Boston; H. N. Squire, from Hoboken, for Boston; Wm. B. Thomas and J. S. Bragdon, from South Amboy, for Boston; Mary D. Cranmer, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Ella Amsden, from Baltimore, for Portland; Thos. Hix, from New-York, for Salem.

Sld. brig Surprise, and all Eastern bound vessels, excepting brig Reporter (waiting to be hauled on marine railway), and schr Lucy K. Cogswell (waiting for new sails.)

Foreign Ports.

St. Marc, Hayti, Dec. 22.—In port schr. H. Bickford, (Br.,) Hoyt, to load at Inagua, for Boston; schr. Mary Baker, Lowring, for New-York, ldg.

St. Pierre, Martinique, Dec. 25.—In port, barks Pacific, for New-York, ldg.; Esther, dschg.; brigs Virginia, for New-York, ldg.; Hannah Eldridge, dschg.; schr. J. W. Dodge, for New-York, via San Blas, sld. day previous; schr. Carrie Douglass, from New-York, dschg.

Port au Paix, Dec. 30.—In port, schr. Mattie Holmes, for New-York in 3 ds.

Aquin, Dec. 22.—In port, brig Naiad, dischg.; schrs. Boston, for New-York 2 ds.; Campbell, for do., ldg.; and Chas. E. Hiller, do. for do.

Spoken.

Off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 5, schr. Lilly, from Wilmington, for Boston; 5 ds. out.

Nov. 28, lat. 13 21 S., lon. 30 35 W., ship Octavia, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London, 64 ds. out.

Oct. 31, lat. 20 45 S., lon. 41 15 E., ship Trinidad, (Br.,) from Batavia, for Cork.

Dec. 11, 20 miles E. from Pernambuco, bark Leta, from Buenos Ayres, for Antwerp.

European Marine News.

Queenstown, Jan. 12.—The Inman steam-ship City of Baltimore, Capt. Delamotte, which sailed from New-York Dec. 30, arrived at this port at noon today, and shortly after proceeded for Liverpool.

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BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

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UNITED STATES
LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
261, 262, 263 & 264 Broadway,
CORNER WARREN-ST., N. Y.

TWENTY - SECOND
Annual Statement
January 1, 1872.

OFFICE, NOS. 261, 262 & 263 BROADWAY, Jan. 1, 1872.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1871		$3,686,323 20

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for premiums	$904,611 10	
Amount of interest received from all sources	222,085 56	
Amount increase of capital stock	50,000 00	
Profit on investment	15,161 69	1,146,798 41
		$4,836,121 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$196,876 90	
Paid for surrendered policies	362,039 00	
Paid Dividends	374,313 27	
Paid interest on capital stock	14,000 00	
Paid reinsurance	9,946 15	
Paid annuity claims	300 00	
Paid commissions, including about $60,000 paid for commutation of future commissions	131,104 26	
Paid advertising, printing, &c.	30,322 46	
Paid medical fees	6,109 77	
Paid salaries	32,158 20	
Paid taxes, rents, office expenses, exchange, express, postage, traveling expenses, &c., including $15,000 paid for office furniture	73,251 96	1,117,311 3
Cash assets, invested as follows		$3,717,410 39

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and Trust Company	$71,469 62
United States stocks, market value	390,250 00
New-York and Brooklyn City and County Stocks, market value	667,071 67
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate, valued at over double the loans	1,909,900 00
Loans on Policies in force	416,221 79
Temporary loans secured by deposit of cash securities	41,000 00
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	112,866 16
Premiums in course of collection	43,661 31
Accrued interest on bonds and mortgages, &c.	52,779 33
Agents' balances secured	9,681 02
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872	$3,717,410 39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000 00	
Losses reported and unpaid	45,563 66	
Amount reserved as reinsurance for existing policies, insuring $19,071,268 at four per cent.	2,603,314 00	
Present value of outstanding dividend	236,571 00	
Estimating cost of collecting deferred premiums, &c., and unpaid commissions	34,207 05	3,268,658 66
Divisible Surplus		$448,751 63

Estimated by the New-York State standard of valuation, and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $300,000, making a total surplus of $748,751 63, calculating by that standard.

FROM THE
Undivided Four Per Cent. Reserve Surplus
OF
$448,751 63
A DIVIDEND WILL BE PAID,
Available on the settlement of the next Annual Premium after March 4, 1871, to each participating policy, proportioned to its contribution to surplus.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. DE WITT.......President
CHARLES E. PEASE.......Secretary
C. P. FRALEIGH...Assistant Secretary
WM. D. WHITING.......Actuary
NICHOLAS DE GROOT.......Cashier

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

The value of advertising good articles in the best mediums is indicated by the following facts:

HEARTH AND HOME, which has been prominently advertised in the leading papers throughout the country during the past four months, has added to its circulation more than 20,000.

The editions of HEARTH AND HOME have increased week by week, running 25,000, 30,000, 35,000, and 40,000, until at the present time 45,000 to 50,000 are PRINTED and CIRCULATED to subscribers.

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And of being favorably introduced to
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(CRADLE AND CARRIAGE COMBINED.)
Send stamp for circular to LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, N. Y., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Power of Public Sentiment to Restrain from Crime*. All invited.